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Before Camp David Summit

Israel's Cities Start Anti-Terror Drills

TEL AVIV, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Israel today began a program of large-scale anti-terrorist exercises in major population centers as part of preparations to ward off attacks before the Camp David summit meeting.

Police, meanwhile, dismantled a bomb in Jerusalem. The small bomb was found in the renovated Jewish quarter of the Old City. Police took the charge away and exploded it in a field. It was the 12th bomb found in 10 days.

Organizers of a committee to help prevent bomb attacks said that they will pay a \$550 award to anyone who finds a bomb and alerts police. "I'm not saying we're solving all the problems, but if we can save one life, it's enough for me," said Eliezer Shiloni, head of the group and director of the government's coins and medals corporation.

He said that the program can keep going for a month with money from voluntary contributions, and is being coordinated with the police.

The exercises scheduled for the

next few days evidently will emphasize cooperation between different security agencies, as one of the lessons learned from an attack on cars and buses on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway in March.

Night Flares

An exercise today centered on Ben Gurion Airport and involved the sounding of air-raid sirens. There will also be roadblocks, evacuation of mock casualties, and night flares at various places in the center of the country in the next few days, a military spokesman said.

The summit talks scheduled to start at Camp David on Sept. 5 are apparently the pretext for a rash of bombs found in public places, as well as the attack on El Al crew members on Sunday in London.

Precautions include briefings for market peddlers and bus-station workers, and a television short showing how to deal with suspicious objects on buses.

In the film, a woman asks other passengers if they own a package stowed in an overhead rack, then alerts the driver, who orders the bus cleared and summons the police.

Alertness Sought

"Alertness prevented a tragedy," says a bomb squad sapper who rushes to the scene wearing his helmet and armored vest.

Another television spot warns the public to keep away from the site of bomb blasts, since crowds hamper rescue work and other bombs may be set to go off later.

One person was killed and 40 were wounded in a blast at Tel Aviv's open-air Carmel market on Aug. 3.

The London attack, in which an El Al stewardess was killed, provoked reprisal raids by Israeli jets yesterday against the Palestinian camps of Damour and Burj el Barajneh in Lebanon. The last such retaliation had been after the Aug. 3 bomb.

Palestinian guerrilla groups oppose the Camp David talks, because, like the hard-line Arab states, they fear a separate peace — official or not — between Israel and Egypt.



Wounded El Al employee before she left Heathrow for home today, after Palestinian attack in London on Sunday.

Troops Patrol Heathrow After Attack on El Al Bus

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Tanks and armored cars with British troops in full battle dress maneuvered at London's Heathrow Airport today as authorities geared up to prevent a recurrence of armed attacks like Sunday's ambush of a bus carrying an Israeli airline flight crew.

Uniformed and plainclothes security men intensified their watch over check-in counters and passport control desks.

El Al flight crews were given motorcycle escorts to and from the airport.

Israel has criticized British security measures in the wake of Sunday's attack by Arab gunmen in the Mayfair section of London. An El Al stewardess and a terrorist died in the attack.

Suitcase Found

An apparently abandoned suitcase found in a Heathrow men's room led to evacuation and temporary sealing off of the international flight terminal this morning. The suitcase, it turned out, contained personal effects, police said.

Armed troops patrolled the central terminal area in armored vehicles, and others were deployed along the perimeter road, keeping watch on the main runways and making spot checks of passing cars.

The British Army periodically conducts airport security exercises. The most recent was Aug. 10.

The Labor government, meanwhile, confirmed that the Israeli ambassador in Britain, Abraham Kidron, had recently warned Prime Minister James Callaghan that an attack was expected and had requested that armed Israeli escorts be allowed into Britain.

Exchange of Letters

A spokesman said there had been "an exchange of letters," but he refused to outline Mr. Callaghan's reply. It is believed that Mr. Callaghan simply confirmed the government's opposition to the carrying of weapons by foreign nationals.

The decision on whether to grant firearms certificates rests with Scotland Yard. But in cases involving international diplomacy, the Home Office acts as an adviser.

London newspapers took a dim view of the Israeli armed-guard proposal.

Home Secretary Merlyn Rees met today with Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir David McVee to

discuss the controversy surrounding the terrorist attack.

"Obviously the El Al attack will be at the top of the agenda," a spokesman said. "Sir David will be brought up to date, as he has been out of the country, but I can't say what will be discussed specifically."

El Al Crew Leaves

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP) — The El Al flight crew went home today, leaving behind the stewardess who was killed and another who was seriously wounded in Sunday's Arab ambush.

Armed policemen rode on the bus to Heathrow with the civilian-guarded crew members, and a motorcycle escort accompanied the vehicle.

There were a few nervous minutes when a police car leading the escort broke down in a tunnel on the approach to Heathrow.

Ron Stag, the bus driver who was caught in Sunday's attack, was at the wheel again today.



President Jomo Kenyatta

Unofficial Toll Now 422

Police Say Four Bombs Caused Iran Theater Fire

TEHRAN, Aug. 22 (AP) — Four bombs caused the movie-theater fire that killed at least 377 persons in Abadan Saturday night and it was Islamic Marxists who set them off, the Abadan chief of police, Brig. Gen. Reza Razmi said today.

Workers discovered 45 more bodies in the ruins of the burned-out Cinema Rex, raising the death toll to 422 persons, the Tehran newspaper Ettelaat said today.

Despite the newspaper's report on the discovery of more bodies, the death count being reported by the government here remained at 377.

Gen. Razmi told the government radio and TV service that the bombs were set off simultaneously at the corners of the Cinema Rex in Abadan. Previous reports said that arsonists had poured gasoline outside the theater and set it afire.

5 Said to Confess

The general said that five suspects of the 10 suspects arrested had admitted setting off the bombs that started the fire. A government spokesman in Tehran declined to comment on the reported confessions.

Other sources said four or five persons left the movie during a break in the shows. The explosion occurred immediately after they left.

The police chief said that several of the suspects also admitted having assignments to set off bombs in other parts of Abadan. But he did not say what the targets were.

An informed source said that three of those arrested were employees of the Education Ministry in Abadan, the site of the world's largest oil refinery, at the head of the Gulf.

The government says that the Islamic Marxists are a 15-year-old terrorist organization that mixes la-

matic devotion to Islam with Marxist ideology. It accuses them of being responsible for 30 political murders, including the assassination of six U.S. military officers working for Iran.

Leaders of the Shia Muslims, the predominant sect in Iran, say that Islamic Marxists do not exist because Islam and Marxism are completely contradictory.

Numerous movie houses and other public entertainment places have been attacked since the Moslem holy month of Ramadan began Aug. 8.

Hanoi Claims China Is Aiding Cambodians

HANOI, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Chinese soldiers and heavy artillery are fighting alongside Cambodian forces in the border war against Vietnam, Hanoi officials said today.

The officials made the charge in talks with a U.S. congressional delegation visiting Hanoi and Laos to search for 350 U.S. soldiers missing in action in the Vietnam War.

Vietnamese spokesman Ngo Dien later told reporters accompanying the delegation that Peking sent troops and heavy artillery to help the Cambodians battle on the Vietnamese border.

Asked if Chinese troops were taking a direct part in the fighting, Mr. Dien said "Yes," and added that China's military help had allowed Cambodia to increase its army from three divisions of about 5,000 men to about 20 divisions.

Congressional Mission Reports

Hanoi to Return Remains of 11 to U.S.

HANOI, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Vietnam told a congressional delegation today that it has found the remains of 11 U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action and will return them to the United States.

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., chairman of the delegation, came from a 2½-hour meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien and said that farmers led searches to the remains of the Americans. No identities were given.

He quoted Mr. Hien as saying that Vietnam's search organization was a permanent group but that "it might be decades before the work can be completed."

Conference sources said that Mr. Hien spoke of the case for the United States dropping its ban on trade with Vietnam, his nation's need for help in developing offshore oil, the failure of the two past rice harvests, Vietnam's border fighting with Cambodia and its diplomatic bailing with China.

"I hope we've got somebody good to negotiate with him or else we can come out second best," Rep. Henson Moore, R-La., said.

Occasion Exploited

The eight-man delegation, the largest such group to visit Hanoi in 30 years, came ostensibly to search

for 340 M.I.A.s, but the Vietnamese apparently intended to take advantage of the opportunity to press for normalization of ties with Washington.

Hanoi has dropped its demands that the United States pay \$5 billion in reconstruction grants. But it has signaled a request for economic and diplomatic help while it fights a border war with Cambodia and struggles to offer aid that was cut off recently by China.

Evidence of Vietnamese goodwill was an unprecedented offer to allow the delegation to visit Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Rep. Montgomery said that the group carried no message from President Carter. "But we do have a letter to the Vietnamese from the president's national security affairs adviser supporting our mission," he said.

The delegation was to fly to Ho Chi Minh City tomorrow and stay until Thursday. On Friday, it goes to Laos for further work on Americans missing in action and is scheduled to return to Washington Aug. 28.

Other members of the delegation are Reps. Ike Skelton, D-Mo., George Danielson, D-Calif., Sam Hall, D-Tex., James Broyhill, R-Ind. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Runways Exempted

U.S. fliers — including some of the crew that was flying the congressman — were never allowed to hit the airfield's runways. A political decision limited them to striking planes that were attacking them.

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Moi Takes Over Office

Jomo Kenyatta Is Dead; Kenya's First President

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (AP) — President Jomo Kenyatta, who 11 years after his conviction as a Mau Mau extremist led Kenya to independence in 1963 and then presided over one of black Africa's most effective and stable governments for 15 years, died peacefully in his sleep early today.

Mr. Kenyatta was believed to be in his 80s, although he himself said he did not know his age. A government bulletin said that he died at the State House in Mombasa, a coastal resort.

Before the announcement, there were no indications that his health was failing. But last week he held a reunion for members of his family, a custom often observed by elderly members of the Kikuyu tribe who fear that their lives are nearly over. He was reported to have been in a genial, happy mood, cracking jokes with photographers who recorded the occasion.

Vice President Daniel Arap Moi assumes the presidency under a section of the constitution which provides for the election of a new president within 90 days.

Before Mr. Kenyatta's death, public debate on his likely successor was illegal. It was considered a treasonable offense punishable by death.

Leading Contenders

As a result, no obvious successor was allowed to emerge. But the leading contenders, according to analysts here, include the finance minister, Mwai Kibaki; the attorney general, Charles Njonjo; and

former Foreign Minister Njoroge Mungai, as well as Mr. Moi, who is not a member of the Kikuyu tribe which dominates the country.

On the fringes is Oginga Odinga, the old leftist firebrand of Kenyan politics, who has been out of favor since his release from detention in 1971. Mr. Odinga, a leader of Kenya's second most powerful tribe, the Luo, was one of Mr. Kenyatta's closest allies until the two fell out.

Mr. Kenyatta, the herdsboy grandson of a witch doctor, was among the last of the generation of African leaders who, during the

1960s, brought their peoples from colonial status to independence.

He turned out to be as successful a president as he had been a revolutionary, making friends with the British who had detained him for seven years as "a leader to darkness and death" in one of Africa's bloodiest freedom struggles. His middle-of-the-road economic and racial policies encouraged prosperity and stability in Kenya.

In later years, he became increasingly remote, and a personality cult grew up around him. Young politicians became impatient with his gradual approach to the problems

of a developing nation. But Mr. Kenyatta's shrewd and often ruthless maneuvering undercut any serious dissent.

His earliest days were shrouded. "I do not know when I was born — what day, what month or what year," he said.

Most authorities agree that he was born between 1890 and 1895 in Kambui district, heartland of the Kikuyu, Kenya's dominant tribe and Mr. Kenyatta's power base for a half-century in politics.

The British arrested him and convicted him in 1952 of leading the Mau Mau rebellion in which 13,000 Africans and about 100 whites were slain in a four-year period. Mr. Kenyatta denied that he was a member, and historians still dispute his role in the rebellion. In 1959, he was moved from jail to house arrest in northern Kenya, and in 1961 he was freed.

Independence came 28 months later, on Dec. 12, 1963.

First as prime minister, then as president, Mr. Kenyatta coined his Swahili version of the call to self-help heard in many African countries — *harambee* — pull together.

Mixed System

He preached African socialism but practiced a mixed system of state control and private enterprise. He kept Kenya nonaligned but leaning West in world affairs.

Newspaper editors who provoked the president's displeasure got angry telephone calls from State House, but the press operated with a freedom rare in Africa.

Yet, after Kenya's first decade, unemployment and poverty seemed bigger problems than ever. Kikuyus were moving into more top positions, displacing other tribes and distorting the balance of tribal influence.

A black middle class was growing but disproportionate wealth seemed to be flowing to the few at the top. Rumors circulated of Cabinet ministers acquiring dozens of businesses and farms, and of Mr. Kenyatta's family being involved in ivory smuggling.

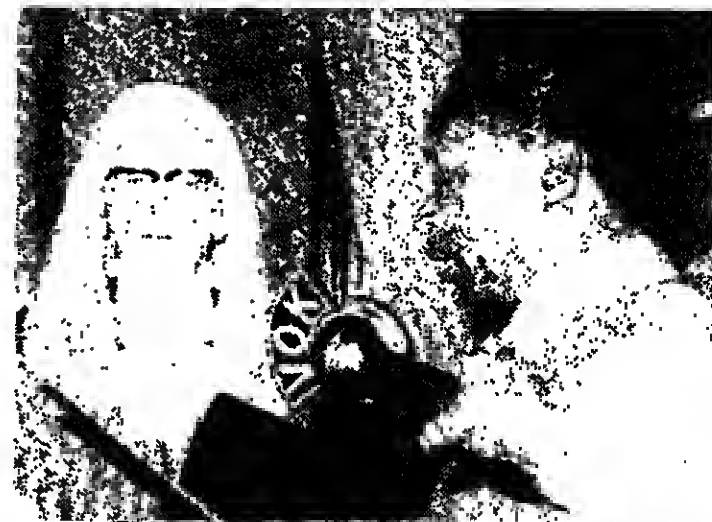
But even in the last years of semi-retirement, Mr. Kenyatta held unchallenged authority as father of his country. Kenyans likened him to George Washington and called him "mzee" — an affectionate and respectful term meaning old man.

Kenya is a polygamous country and Mr. Kenyatta's four wives included Edna May Clarke, a white British schoolteacher. They married in England in 1943. She bore him one son, Peter. Mr. Kenyatta's other wives were Kenyans.

Moi Temporary President

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (AP) — The death of President Kenyatta brings the temporary accession to the presidency of Vice President Moi, a one-time teacher and leader of a

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



Kenyan Vice President Daniel Arap Moi is sworn in as the acting president by James Wicks, the chief justice.

Many Senators Reported Seized

Gunmen Storm Into Nicaragua Palace

MANAGUA, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Between 15 and 20 gunmen today shot their way into the national palace and took many of Nicaragua's 67 senators meeting there as hostages, U.S. Embassy sources and witnesses said.

The gunmen, believed to be members of the leftist Sandinista Liberation Front, reportedly broke in while the Congress was in session.

They were reported firing from the roof of the building at National Guardsmen who immediately surrounded the area. A sniper was seen firing from a cathedral rooftop

across the street from the palace, and gunfire also erupted six blocks to the east.

Church sources said that the attackers telephoned the archbishop of Managua, Msgr. Miguel Obando y Bravo, and asked him to act as mediator, Reuters reported.

The archbishop and a second bishop went to the palace, the church sources said.

A government employee who saw the raid said that between 15 and 20 gunmen, in olive-green uniforms, stormed into the building under covering fire and seized most of the senators.

"There was some sort of a shoot-out there," a U.S. Embassy source said. "Aside from that, we don't have very much in the way of firm information. We understand that some people are in the building, which is surrounded by the National Guard."

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Clashes in Sydney, Brisbane

Tough Australia Budget Prompts Violent Protests

SYDNEY, Aug. 22 (AP) — Demonstrations against Australia's tough budget became violent yesterday in Sydney and Brisbane, with 129 persons arrested in Brisbane after clashing with police and 10 arrested in Sydney after invading the stock exchange.

The demonstrations were part of a nationwide series of trade union protests against the austere 1978-79 budget of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser that was introduced last week. Labor leaders claim that the budget will hit hardest at the average working man and will add to unemployment.

In Sydney, about 150 protesters broke away from a peaceful rally by 10,000 demonstrators and rushed into the stock exchange, smashing windows, ripping down notice boards and shouting: "Make the rich pay."

Staff members barricaded the door in the trading floor and kept the demonstrators out, but trading

was halted for about 15 minutes. At least three persons were cut by broken glass and police arrested nine men and a woman on various charges including malicious injury and assaulting police. Damage was estimated at several thousand dollars.

Defiance of Law

In Brisbane, a peaceful rally by 3,000 persons turned into a confrontation with police when about 700 tried to defy an anti-marching law.

A force of 700 policemen tried to keep the protesters from marching through the central area and numerous scuffles broke out. Police said that 129 persons were arrested, including 48 women, on various charges including disobeying police directions and resisting arrest.

The budget completes the plan of Mr. Fraser's conservative government to dismantle the social welfare structure that was built during the Labor government of Gough Whitlam. In addition, it raises income tax and prices on cigarettes, whisky, gasoline, imported cars, textiles, clothing and shoes.

At the Sydney rally, opposition leader William Hayden said: "It's a brutal budget and it's a category of viciousness against Australia. It will continue the government's anti-inflation fight. His coalition Liberal-National Country Party government estimates that inflation will drop to about 5 percent from 7.9 percent in the coming year."

Mr. Fraser said that the budget had been better received than his two previous budgets. But he has been booed at every public appearance since it was presented last Tuesday and narrowly missed being hit by raw eggs and a paint bomb in Melbourne on Friday.



At least three blocks of buildings were destroyed by fires during riot at Sydney's Long Bay Jail.

Police Quell Prison Riot in Australia

SYDNEY, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Police using tear gas, shields and batons quelled a riot today by prisoners at a jail south of Sydney which was set off during the battle.

At least 30 prisoners at the Long Bay Jail, five miles from the city, were hurt, a Department of Corrections spokesman said. Authorities said that the prisoners touched off fires in nearly every section of the prison. At least 50 firemen were called to fight the blaze. The fires did not affect the

security of the jail and the prisoners later were locked in their cells. The riot erupted after at least 150 prisoners broke into a clinic and took a large amount of drugs, a spokesman for New South Wales Premier Neville Wran said.

Hua Confers With Tito On Russian Influence

BELGRADE, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng drove through a hail of flowers thrown by 300,000 persons today and then pressed President Tito to help contain the Soviet Union in the Balkans.

Folk dancers in bright ethnic costumes twirled as the 58-year-old

Chinese leader wielded a shovel to plant a black elm "tree of peace" in Belgrade's Park of Friendship. Marshal Tito and Mr. Hua then rode through the capital in an open limousine, past the cheering citizens, to a lengthy round of official talks at Government Hall on the Danube.

Aides said that Chairman Hua gave Marshal Tito a "detailed briefing on China's basic preoccupations and foreign policy orientations." They said that Mr. Hua also gave the Yugoslav leader information on Chinese relations "with a certain number of countries."

To Contain Russians

Western diplomats said that Chairman Hua had come to Marshal Tito to advance China's viewpoint that "the Soviet Union must be contained and kept from doing any more mischief in the Balkans." "The Chinese are convinced that war is inevitable," a diplomat said. "Peking doesn't have any illusions about Tito agreeing to form any military pacts that might threaten Soviet security in Eastern Europe, but they'd like to work something out so Moscow would have a hard job of it."

The diplomat said that one of Peking's aims was to increase its presence in the Balkans. "We expect the number of Chinese personnel here to double within the next year," he said.

Critiques Moscow

Chairman Hua has taken advantage of the international attention focused on his unprecedented visit to Eastern Europe to aim sharp criticism at Moscow.

The Chinese leader even timed his arrival in Yugoslavia to embarrass the Russians. He arrived to Belgrade from Romania yesterday — the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. In Moscow, the Tass news agency accused Chairman Hua of hypocrisy and demagoguery in his remarks in Belgrade and said that the aims of the Chinese "top crust were aggravating tensions, inciting arms races and splitting the unity of the socialist countries."

Communists In Iceland Cabinet

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 22 (UPI) — The Communists have agreed with two other parties to form a majority government here, political sources said today.

The sources said that the Communists, the Social Democrats and the middle-of-the-road Progressive Party agreed on economic policies and that the Communists agreed not to disturb Iceland's standing in NATO or ask the removal of 3,000 U.S. servicemen from the Keflavik Air Base.

Ludvik Josefsson, leader of the Communist People's Alliance, will become premier, the sources said, and the Foreign Ministry portfolio will go to the Social Democrats.

Russia to Query Crawford Again

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Soviet authorities have ordered American businessman Francis Crawford to return to Lefortovo Prison tomorrow for another round of questioning to the alleged currency-speculation case against him.

Mr. Crawford, 37, a Moscow sales representative for International Harvester Corp., was ordered to appear at 9 a.m. A representative of the company was also asked to attend the session, sources said today.

Mr. Crawford, who has lived in Moscow for two years, was arrested in June and held for 15 days in Lefortovo Prison in connection with currency-related charges that carry a maximum sentence of eight years in prison. He has denied he was involved in any violation of Soviet law.

Ousted Tatars Said to Seek Crimea Return

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Crimean Tatars who were forcibly resettled in central Asia during World War II have petitioned the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee to let them return to their homeland, dissident sources say.

The appeal, with more than 5,000 signatures, was mailed after Soviet officials refused to accept it from Tatar representatives who traveled to Moscow to present it in person, the sources said yesterday.

They said that a second petition was circulating among Tatars in the central Asian republic of Uzbekistan. More than 200,000 Crimean Tatars were deported to central Asia and Siberia in 1944 after being accused of collaborating with invading Nazi troops. The collaboration charges were withdrawn in 1957, but only about 1,600 families have been allowed to return.

Newsman Union Calls Walkout At N.Y. Post

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI) — The Newspaper Guild today called a strike at the New York Post, joining the strike that has shut the city's three major newspapers for nearly two weeks.

The strike at the city's only afternoon newspaper climaxed a prolonged battle between the Guild, which represents reporters and editors, and Post publisher Rupert Murdoch, who has significantly cut editorial staff in recent months.

The Guild, which reached a tentative pact with the Daily News after a four-day walkout in June, did not want any measures against The New York Times.

The Guild has been honoring pressmen's and paperhandlers' picket lines at all three newspapers since the paper's was shut down Aug. 9.

13 Killed in Attack Of Filipino Rebels

MANILA, Aug. 22 (UPI) — About 60 Muslim rebels attacked a military detachment in Sulu, 500 miles south of Manila, on Sunday, killing 6 soldiers and wounding 12, the Defense Ministry announced today.

Seven of the rebels were killed in the attack, which military authorities called a major violation of the cease-fire agreement of December, 1976.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., tangled with the State Department once again yesterday over military intervention in Indochina. But in a startling reversal of their roles from the 1960s, this time Sen. McGovern advocated intervention and the State Department argued against it.

The topic was Cambodia rather than Vietnam, and Sen. McGovern made clear that he was not proposing that U.S. forces intervene unilaterally. Nonetheless, he said, the reported genocide of Cambodians at the hands of their government justifies consideration of an international military force to "knock this regime out of power."

Robert Oakley, deputy assistant secretary of state, testifying for the Carter administration, quickly told Sen. McGovern that the option of military intervention is not being considered anywhere, except possibly in Hanoi, whose armed forces have engaged in recent waves of warfare with Cambodia.

U.S. ability to influence events in Indochina is very limited, Mr. Oak-

Carter Accused of SALT Delay

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI) — A Soviet commentator accused the White House today of deliberately dragging out the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and of taking its promises extremely lightly.

Prof. Ilya Krenner, writing in Pravda, warned European allies of the United States that the U.S. administration is leading them down a "dangerous path" toward a "reinforcement of confrontation."

The article said that President Carter's get-tough policy toward the Soviet Union over such issues as human rights is a flexing of muscles designed to capture votes for his supporters in November's congressional elections.

The editorial questioned the wisdom of any Western rapprochement with China, saying that different calculations are going on in Peking.

"The American administration, which more than a year ago declared its desire for a radical arms reduction, in fact is adopting maneuvers to drag out under various pretexts definitive agreement on outstanding questions at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," Pravda said. "Special concern is provoked... by the fact that the leaders of the present U.S. administration take their promises and obligations extremely lightly."

As examples of such promises and obligations, Pravda quoted: "A promise to cut present defense spending by \$5 billion to \$7 billion a year and the intention as soon as possible to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union on the freezing of further development of armaments and other important plans and promises."

"Many Western writers consider the flexing of muscles engaged in by the leaders of the American administration at the May session of NATO in the U.S. capital and at the time of Carter's speech at Annapolis military college is connected with efforts to prove the capability and decisiveness of the U.S. government to encourage voters to give their ballots to the governing party in November elections to the congress."

"At the same time we should point out the efforts of American

Sen. Talmadge Repays Senate Expense Claims

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., whose finances are still under investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, has repaid the Senate \$37,125.90 in improper expense claims, his office said yesterday.

But almost immediately, questions were raised over who had the authority to determine the interest due on the funds — an amount that could easily run to several thousand dollars and which Mr. Talmadge volunteered to pay.

A personal check from Mr. Talmadge was hand-delivered to Senate Secretary Stanley Kinnaman on Friday evening along with a letter explaining that the payment was for expenses collected "in excess of reimbursable amounts" from 1972 to 1977.

The money includes claims for more than \$24,000 in expenses that never incurred and more than \$11,000 for expenses not considered reimbursable.

N.Y. Mayor Begins Trip To Paris

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Mayor Edward Koch of New York left for Paris today to help Parisians celebrate the 34th anniversary of the liberation and to try to interest French businessmen in doing business in New York.

Mr. Koch was invited by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac and his trip is being paid for by the French government.

The U.S. Embassy will hold a reception for Mr. Koch and a group of junketing congressmen on Thursday and the mayor will attend the official liberation celebration on Friday.

Intervention by International Force

McGovern Suggests Raid to Oust Cambodia Rulers

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., tangled with the State Department once again yesterday over military intervention in Indochina. But in a startling reversal of their roles from the 1960s, this time Sen. McGovern advocated intervention and the State Department argued against it.

The topic was Cambodia rather than Vietnam, and Sen. McGovern made clear that he was not proposing that U.S. forces intervene unilaterally. Nonetheless, he said, the reported genocide of Cambodians at the hands of their government justifies consideration of an international military force to "knock this regime out of power."

Robert Oakley, deputy assistant secretary of state, testifying for the Carter administration, quickly told Sen. McGovern that the option of military intervention is not being considered anywhere, except possibly in Hanoi, whose armed forces have engaged in recent waves of warfare with Cambodia.

U.S. ability to influence events in Indochina is very limited, Mr. Oak-

politicians out to stand alone in their war-like position and to rouse their European allies in move down the same dangerous path, which leads to a reinforcement of confrontation.

"But should Europeans allow the basic questions of their lives, their future and their children's future to depend on the course of election campaigns in the U.S.?"

Pravda added, "Perhaps the orators of the White House inspired the talks conducted by American officials in Peking?"

"Chinese with us," the Chinese in NATO — these are new slogans for the North Atlantic strategists. Do not be deceived, gentlemen. Different calculations are going on in Peking and one would have to be decidedly blind not to see that."

French Heave Temperate Sighs At Breath-Testing Gendarmes

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP) — A hallowed French custom, the wine-washed country lunch followed too often by a drowsy drive home, is under attack from police armed with breathalyzer bags and a tough new drunken-driving law.

France has joined the rest of Europe, and many states of the United States, in empowering its police to carry out random breath tests on motorists on crowded highways. It took a fight to get the law through Parliament, and some Frenchmen are displeased.

Civil libertarians object to extended police powers, the motorists' lobby sees *l'alcotest* as a new onslaught against freedom of the highway, and winegrowers and restaurateurs bewail a drop in business.

Parliamentarians from wine areas stalled the bill in committee for two years, but the statistics spoke loudest. Of 13,000 persons killed in French traffic accidents in 1977, at least 40 percent died as a result of drunken driving.

Since the start of the summer vacation, thousands of motorists have been flagged down and asked to blow into little plastic bags filled with crystals that go green when hit by boozey breath. Two thousand were checked last weekend, when the tollgate green showed up only 10 times.

A violator can lose his driver's license for up to six years, a penalty perceived by many motorists as a catastrophe.

HEW Support Asked

Nader Health Unit Pushes Patient's Right to Data

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — Ralph Nader's Health Research Group has launched a campaign to gain patients the right to see their medical records.

"Doctors and hospitals can refuse access altogether — or tell the patient only what they want him or her to know," said Ted Bogue, a staff attorney with the Nader organization.

Although access is difficult, Mr. Bogue said, it is not impossible if a person knows exactly what to do.

The American Medical Association, the leading organization representing U.S. doctors, has long opposed allowing patients to view their records. An AMA official said that the group's position, which changed since Dr. Joseph Boyle, a member of the AMA's board of trustees and a Los Angeles physician, testified before the Privacy Protection Study Commission in 1976.

"In our opinion, this could result in numerous cases in inappropriate disclosure of medical information," Dr. Boyle said. "For example, certain individuals, upon seeing their medical records, might decide to treat themselves. Other individuals might be unable to cope with learning about a terminal illness. Individuals with psychiatric problems could be seriously harmed by learning of information in their medical records. There is also the very real problem that medical information with complicated implications could be misleading or not informative without appropriate professional interpretation."

An HEW spokesman said that Mr. Califano had received the information and the request from the Nader group and has asked several department officials to comment on them before he makes a decision on the issue.

Mr. Bogue said that allowing patients to see their records would enable them to gain a better understanding of their medical condition. This, he said, would help them "evaluate the risks and benefits of, and make an informed decision as to whether or not to consent to proposed treatment."

"Seeing your record will also help you establish a more open physician-patient relationship and provide you with continuity of care when you change doctors," he said. "And it will help you protect your privacy by allowing you to see and correct information that will be passed on to others."

Los Angeles Times

Portuguese Jets Collide

LISBON, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Two Portuguese Air Force jets collided today, bursting into flames and crashing to earth. The two pilots were given emergency treatment.

Sen. McGovern, according to aides, has been deeply concerned for many months about the Cambodian situation, believing that it is in part a legacy of the war in Vietnam.

Earlier this year he sponsored an amendment to the State Department authorization bill, calling for unspecified "multilateral action" by the United Nations and bilateral action by those nations with influence to end "brutal and inhumane practices" in Cambodia. Aides said that yesterday's hearing was the first time Sen. McGovern suggested military intervention.

Mr. Oakley said U.S. intelligence agencies report that "scores of thousands" of troops on each side are engaged in the current battle between Vietnam and Cambodia, with aircraft, artillery and other modern weapons being used, especially on the Vietnamese side. Calling it "a major conflict," he said that Cambodia continues to fight very fiercely.

No Official Estimate
Mr. Oakley refused to give an official estimate of the death toll in Cambodia because of lack of precise information and the likelihood that an "official" figure would become a source of controversy and debate. "The U.S. government is confident that scores — probably hundreds — of thousands of people have been killed" since



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For NATO Surveillance

Production of U-2 Plane To Be Renewed in U.S.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — Lockheed Corp. has been asked by the Defense Department to restart its production lines for the U-2 plane, renamed the TR-1, to meet a contract valued at \$550 million.

The department has asked for 25 planes, but as many as 100 planes may eventually be built.

"We think that airplane is just what we need," said Maj. Gen. Timothy Ahern, a member of the Air Force's research and development staff at the Pentagon.

The U-2 began flying spy missions over the Soviet Union in 1956, and Soviet radar soon picked it up. The U.S. public was not aware that the plane existed until May, 1960, when Francis Gary Powers, a U-2 pilot, was brought down by a Soviet surface-to-air missile. He was flying the plane for the CIA from Pakistan over the Soviet Union to Norway — snapping pictures along the way.

The disclosure stunned the world, and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev used it to castigate the United States and break up a summit meeting with President Dwight Eisenhower.

Strategic Needs
The renewal in production is based on technological and strategic needs. West European nations are confronted with nearly 15,000 Soviet tanks in Eastern Europe, about double the number owned by the Western nations. Thus NATO commanders want to know all they can about the Soviet tanks.

The U-2 can fly along the East-West border, scanning far into the east with electronic sensors, and send data back to NATO commanders. The planes can also spot armored personnel carriers and heavy artillery.

"We're so badly outnumbered," said Gen. Ahern, "that whatever forces we have, we have to use them pretty intelligently. We can't afford to fail around."

As a result, he said, "we need continuous surveillance and the ability to look deep inside" East Germany for the tanks. The U-2, which can stay aloft for nearly 12 hours, provides a good platform for continuous surveillance. And the plane's maximum altitude of about 90,000 feet, twice that of most airliners, provides an ability to look far across the border.

The U-2 also can maneuver far

more easily than other fighters at high altitudes. The typical fighter has to turn very slowly and cautiously at high altitudes because its small wings provide limited lift; the U-2 can pivot sharply. And in the thin air high above the earth, handling the plane's controls is easy.

Gen. Ahern said that, although the model is 23 years old, the technology for the type of mission it flies has not been surpassed.

The U-2, nevertheless, has its limitations, including its vulnerability to missiles. One U-2 was shot down over Cuba in 1962. At least four have been downed in China.

U-2s also have crashed because they are extremely difficult to fly at low altitudes. While the Air Force will not divulge the cause, a U-2 crashed on takeoff in December at a British base on Cyprus. The plane, apparently heading for a daily reconnaissance flight over Egyptian and Israeli lines on the Sinai peninsula, 250 miles to the south, swerved just after takeoff and crashed into a nearby operations building. Five persons were killed.

The Air Force will not say why the Pentagon does not use satellites for the type of surveillance performed by the U-2. The minimum altitude needed to keep a satellite aloft, however, is more than 155 miles, and it may be that the sensors needed to detect tanks would not be effective at that height. Although the Air Force will not divulge the type of sensors used to pinpoint the tanks, electromagnetic devices are thought to be involved.

The Air Force is budgeting \$10 million for each plane and \$6 million for sensors. Other funds will go for spare parts.

Pentagon strategists argue that some of the U-2's problems can be solved. By keeping 30 miles or so behind any battle line, it can avoid most enemy missiles and still peer more than 50 miles into enemy territory.

Other problems, however, are not so easily cured. The plane is difficult to fly at low altitudes because of its design. The plane's huge wings provide enormous lift, but also require large control surfaces such as flaps. In the dense air at low altitudes, the pilot has to use all his strength on the cockpit controls to wrestle the plane around a turn. Hydraulic controls, which would help, were omitted to save weight.

Florida Is Told to Give Up Claim To Treasure From Spanish Ship

MIAMI, Aug. 22 (AP) — Treasure hunter Mel Fisher won a major court victory yesterday when U.S. District Judge William M. Wright ordered the state of Florida to give up its claim to 25 percent of the estimated \$18 million in Spanish treasure recovered in 1973 by Mr. Fisher's Treasure Salvors.

"The state has been very troublesome for me," Mr. Fisher said after the ruling. "I let my heart pour out at the trial. They were insinuating we were pirates and profit-mongers, destroying artifacts when, in fact, the opposite was true."

Deputy Attorney General James Whisenand said the state will file its appeal to the ruling, which has been locked away in the state archives since Mr. Fisher recovered it from the sea 30 miles off Key West.

Dave Horan, attorney for Treasure Salvors, called the ruling a final victory, although he had predicted that the state would file a new appeal.

The state took possession of the silver coins and artifacts, raised from the remains of the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Atocha, which sank during a hurricane in 1622. The state claimed that a contract it had with Treasure Salvors entitled it to 25 percent of the find.

Judge Murtens, saying that the government had no right to the treasure, ordered the entire find turned over to Treasure Salvors and Armada Research Corp., both founded by Mr. Fisher.

Says It Has No More Relevant Farber Data

N.Y. Times Asks Relief on Court Fines

By Michael Smerne

HACKENSACK, N.J., Aug. 22 (NYT) — The New York Times yesterday asked the Superior Court judge who had found the paper guilty of civil contempt in the case of Myron Farber to lift the \$5,000-a-day fines it has been paying since Aug. 4.

Floyd Abrams, counsel to The Times, said that others, but not the newspaper itself, had already given to the courts and to defense lawyers for Dr. Mario J. Jaselevich, the accused in the case, all the papers that had been asked for in subpoenas served on The Times.

Since the material already was available to the defense, Mr. Abrams said, the paper believed that no purpose would be served by withholding its own copies. It therefore turned them over to the trial judge last Friday, immediately after discovering, during a new search of its files, that it had nothing further that was asked for by the subpoenas.

Before that discovery, The Times had been refusing, on First Amendment grounds, to obey a court order requiring it to submit all information on the case in its files to the trial judge for examination. It was that refusal that led to the finding of contempt against the newspaper.

Decision Postponed
Superior Court Judge Theodore Trautwein, the judge who made the finding, postponed a decision on The Times' application until tomorrow, when the lawyer who searched the paper's files will be available to testify that they contain nothing else relevant to the case.

Although Judge Trautwein said that he would try to resolve the issue quickly, he indicated that he would make no decision until he has determined whether The Times has paid fully the fines he assessed. The fines were imposed on July 24,

3 Balloonists Welcomed to Field of Glory

MISEREY, France, Aug. 22 (AP) — Three U.S. balloonists received a heroes' welcome from thousands of Frenchmen today when they returned to the field where they ended their transatlantic crossing last Thursday.

Accompanied by their wives, they arrived by car at the wheat field where French and U.S. flags flew and a large crowd had waited for them for two hours.

"This is incredible," said Ben Abruzzo, as he, Larry Newman and Maxie Anderson climbed out of their car to be swamped by the crowd.

A circle had been cut out of the freshly harvested field and covered with white sand to mark the spot where their balloon, the Double Eagle II, landed after a six-day nonstop flight from Presque Isle, Maine, for the first successful balloon flight across the Atlantic Ocean.



Former astronauts Neil Armstrong (left) and Mike Collins greet each other in Houston.

NASA Holds Technical Briefings

26 Ex-Astronauts at Houston Reunion

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Twenty-six former astronauts, who created a spellbinding chapter in U.S. history with their exploits in space, returned to the Johnson Space Center yesterday for their first reunion since leaving the space program.

Most of them were as laconic as they were in the days when they first braved the frontiers of space. "It's good to be back," said Gordon Cooper, the retired Air Force colonel who flew on the Mercury 9 and Gemini 5 space missions. "We've had several nice visits."

Neil Armstrong, the civilian astronaut who, during the Apollo 11 mission, became the first man to walk on the moon, refused to talk to reporters, maintaining the strict privacy at which he has worked for years.

Three Absences
Three former astronauts absent from the briefings were Eastern Airlines board chairman Frank Borman, and two U.S. senators, John Glenn, the first American to orbit the Earth, and Harrison Schmitt.

But Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin, the lunar-module pilot on the historic Apollo 11 voyage, expressed pleasure at the give-and-take series of technical briefings on current and future aspects of space-agency plans.

"It's been very informative to me. I've been staying fairly close to the program with my work in California," Mr. Aldrin said.

Walter Cunningham, the lunar-module pilot on Apollo 7, said the sessions were "very informative."

Assumption Is Wrong
"The public frequently assumes we have the inside track on what is happening in the space program, when we actually learn a lot through the news media," Mr. Cunningham said. "It's nice to see the guys again. It keeps us informed as to what's going on."

The space agency is spending about \$500 per man on the two-day session. Dr. Christopher Kraft Jr., center director, invited the astronauts by letter, asking if they thought the briefings would be

valuable. The response was a unanimous yes.

There was one new twist for the former astronauts, who met with and interviewed their successors in the program. Some of the new astronaut candidates are women.

"It's certainly appropriate and very beneficial," said Stuart Roosa, command-module pilot on Apollo 14. He is now retired from the Air Force and lives in Austin, Texas.

Of the briefing sessions, Mr. Roosa said, "It's the biggest reunion we've had since the splash-down party."

The proceedings before Judge Trautwein tomorrow will not affect Mr. Farber's status. Unless his lawyers can find a way of speeding the process of judicial review, he is expected to remain in jail until Sept. 18, when the Appellate Division of Superior Court will hear his and The Times' appeal of Judge Trautwein's contempt findings.

Mr. Farber and the newspaper have been contending that the order of New Jersey Superior Court Judge William Arnold to turn over their files and documents to him for evaluation violates protections written into the Constitution and New Jersey's shield law for the confidentiality of news sources. Lawyers for Dr. Jaselevich have insisted that their client's right to a fair trial, guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment, must take precedence over freedom-of-the-press protections.

The documents that The Times submitted to Judge Arnold on Friday were mostly letters and internal memoranda relating to a book that Mr. Farber is writing on the case. In response to separate subpoenas, the papers were given to the court and to Dr. Jaselevich's lawyers by Doubleday and by Warner Communications, which have contracts to publish the book, and by Lucy Kroll, Mr. Farber's literary agent.

N.Y. City Indicts 4 For Park Beatings
NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI) — A grand jury yesterday indicted four young Manhattan men for the baseball bat beatings in Central Park last month of six men, including former Olympic ice-skating champion Dick Button.

Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau said that the suspects — three of them teen-agers — were charged with conspiracy, robbery, assault and attempted assault.

Lower Air Fares, Cheap Dollar

Foreigners Flocking to Vacation in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Foreigners are visiting the United States in record numbers, drawn by cheap air fares and the multiplied buying power of their currencies against the dollar, the government said yesterday.

Figures for the first five months of the year suggest that far more foreigners may visit the United States this year than the record 20.1 million figure that was forecast before the dramatic fall of the dollar, U.S. Travel Service officials said.

Travel from Europe was up by 35.3 percent in May.

Cheap air fares played a major part in the 51-percent increase in visitors from Britain for the month of May, officials said. But the number of travelers from West Germany, where air fares have not dropped as dramatically, jumped 30 percent — chiefly because of the dropping dollar.

More French Visitors
French travel to the United States was up 19 percent.

Foreign visitors to the United States, expected to spend nearly \$9 billion, enjoy multiplied buying power against the declining value of the dollar. An estimated \$600 billion is held overseas, sent abroad to pay for foreign exports such as oil and Japanese goods. The result is a glut of dollars, slashing their value against foreign currencies.

The West German mark, for example, buys twice as much U.S. currency today as it did in 1972. The Japanese yen buys 40 percent more U.S. currency than it did 18 months ago.

"We're saying the growth is coupled with the lower air fares and the falling dollar," said Beverly Shipka, deputy director of the

Travel Service's office of policy and research.

Nearly 7 million foreigners traveled to the United States in the first five months of this year, a 6.2-percent increase over the five-month period last year.

The U.S. government emphasizes this country as a travel bargain in its \$1 million advertising campaign

aimed at foreign tourists. A two-week tour of the Eastern United States, including food, lodging and transportation, sells for about \$800 in London.

Estimates of 20.1 million visitors for the year are "conservative," Miss Shipka said. "It would be my guess that it would be heavier because of the buildup of knowledge about the United States, the favorable word of mouth and the economic benefits," she said.

Ex-Drug Aide To Carter Won't Be Prosecuted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — Virginia and federal prosecutors in Washington have decided against charging former White House drug adviser Dr. Peter Bourne for writing a false name on a drug prescription.

Prince William County, Va., Commonwealth's Attorney Paul Ebert said yesterday that Dr. Bourne "has not violated the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Mr. Ebert said that the criminal charge he had considered bringing against Dr. Bourne, conspiracy to commit a felony, cannot be made in drug violations committed outside Virginia. "If he had done what he did in Virginia, he would have violated the law," Mr. Ebert added.

A spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office in Washington, where the prescription was written, said, "We originally deferred to Virginia authorities to decide whether to prosecute or not in this case. They've made their decision and, as far as this office is concerned, that's the end of the matter."

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An African Legend

Symbol of Fight For Liberation

FOREVER flicking his ever-present cowtail flywhisk and chanting *harumbee* — pull together — the white bearded Jomo Kenyatta was a titanic and legendary figure in Africa for half a century.

The father figure of East African politics, Mr. Kenyatta began his struggles for racial equality in the early 1920s and suffered long imprisonment at the hands of British imperialists to realize his dream of freedom.

Jailed by the British for leading black Africa's first armed independence movement, Mr. Kenyatta became an inspiration to the whole continent, which by the 1950s was embroiled in a struggle against colonialism.

Released just a couple of years before independence, Mr. Kenyatta became his country's first and only president and was widely credited with creating one of black Africa's most prosperous economies and stablest political systems.

Surrounded by the revolutionary governments of Tanzania and Somalia and the military dictatorships of Uganda and Ethiopia, Mr. Kenyatta defied independent Africa's socialist trend and made Kenya black Africa's hub for Western businessmen and tourists.

Mr. Kenyatta's anti-communism, his commitment to free enterprise and his quiet ties with Israel drew his country continually closer to the United States, but estranged Kenya from the mainstream of current African opinion.

Disappointed Youth

At the same time, Mr. Kenyatta disappointed the younger generation of Africans who hoped that he might succeed Kwame Nkrumah as a rallying point for pan-Africanism as the grandfather figure for their aspirations of independence and an African identity.

Mr. Kenyatta, who with Mr. Nkrumah was co-host of the Manchester Pan-Africanist Conference in 1945, advocated both roles and enigmatically never sought the continental influence which could have so easily been his.

Rarely speaking out on international issues, Mr. Kenyatta did not attend any Organization of African Unity summit after 1964 and rarely left Kenya after the mid-1960s. By advocating private enterprise and foreign investment and by keeping his distance from the struggles against white domination in southern Africa, Mr. Kenyatta's prestige in the continent declined in his waning years.

Even in Kenya, where his identity was first and foremost with his Kikuyu, Kenya's largest tribe, Mr. Kenyatta's popularity dwindled, although he continued to be respected as "Mzee," the old and wise one.

His sole recent venture into international affairs failed when, in 1975 during the early stages of the Angolan civil war, he twice brought together the leaders of the three rival factions. Although the meetings in Kenya closed with unity proclamations, Mr. Kenyatta's efforts did not avert the ensuing war.

Mr. Kenyatta was imprisoned during much of the 1950s for his defiance of settler rule in Kenya. During that time, he became a symbol for the struggling "we shall overcome" spirit of black people everywhere and for the new generation of Kenyan nationalists.

Symbolic Colors

In the 1940s, Mr. Kenyatta welded the Kenya African Union into a political party. He designed its green, black and red flag; the colors remain the symbolic colors of black nationalism in Africa and the Americas.

Several U.S. black nationalists in music and politics have dropped their "slave names" in favor of "Kenyatta" or called their groups "Mau Mau." The black community of East Palo Alto, Calif., is now known as Nairobi to honor the resistance to white rule which Mr. Kenyatta led.

But once his post-independence moderation was apparent, he became better trusted by the likes of Henry Kissinger, General Motors and Union Carbide than by radical black youths.

Mr. Kenyatta was born about 1890. He was an orphaned herdsboy who ran away from home at the age of 10 to become a pupil in a mission school. There he was baptized Johnstone Kamau. He drifted into Nairobi and changed his name to Jomo Kenyatta.

Entering politics after World War I as secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association and editor of its vernacular newspaper, Mr. Kenyatta championed the cause of

preserving the fertile Kikuyu homeland from white encroachment. After failing to win redress from the colonial administration, Mr. Kenyatta took his case to London in 1920. He was again unsuccessful. In 1931 he went abroad a second time for what was to become a 15-year exile.

In London he came under the influence of Marxists such as Paul Robeson and George Padmore, the West Indian who eventually became a leading theorist of pan-Africanism.

Moscow Studies

He also studied in Moscow. Mr. Kenyatta then returned to London where, under the tutelage of anthropologist Bernard Malinowski, he published his landmark, "Facing Mount Kenya," an account of Kikuyu life.

During World War II, Mr. Kenyatta, then a farm laborer, married Edna Clark, an English schoolteacher. Their son, Peter Magana, is a producer with the British Broadcasting Corp. The children of his first marriage, Peter Muigai and Margaret Wambui, are influential in Kenyan business and politics.

Mr. Kenyatta returned home in 1946 and re-entered politics. By that time, he was already a legendary elder statesman. His frequent outdoor rallies attracted up to 30,000 followers. Mr. Kenyatta consistently called for unity among Kenya's tribes.

While Mr. Kenyatta was making pleas for independence and racial equality, young Kenyans were organizing for the armed campaign which was to become known as Mau Mau. Although he probably sympathized with them, Mr. Kenyatta stuck to his stance of nonviolence. Nevertheless, in October, 1952, he and 98 African leaders were arrested.

Mr. Kenyatta was convicted of managing the Mau Mau and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor. He served his sentence in a remote desert prison and was released. In his first public statement after his release, Mr. Kenyatta asked for mercy for those who had imprisoned him.

When Kenya became independent in December, 1963, Mr. Kenyatta asked the whites to stay and he generally honored his pledge to create a multiracial society.

Remained Aloof

As president, Mr. Kenyatta remained aloof and had little to do with daily affairs of the country which he left to younger political leaders. He saved his major policy statements for ceremonial occasions.

After independence, relations with neighboring states proved difficult. Throughout most of the 1960s, Kenyan-born Somali tribesmen, supported by adjoining Somalia, waged a desert war against Kenya.

The East African Community, formed shortly after independence with Tanzania and Uganda, eventually fell apart. The death of the community's airline caused Tanzania to close its border with Kenya and become increasingly outspoken in criticizing Kenya's capitalist society.

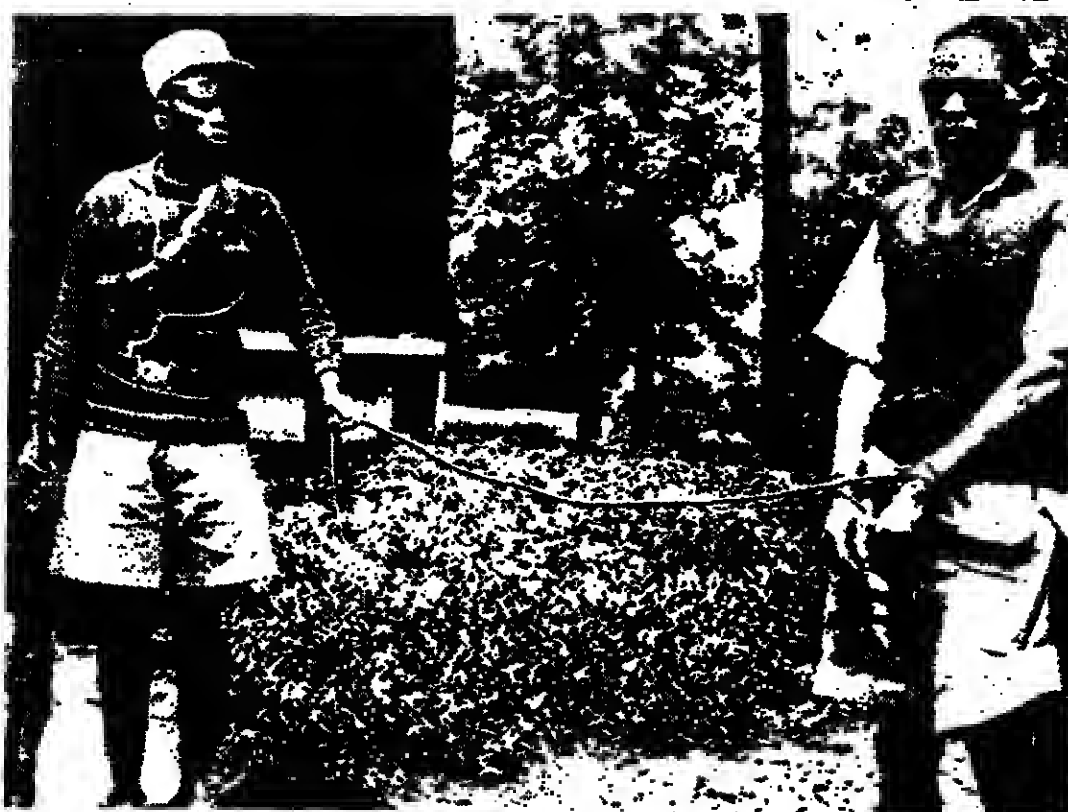
Uganda under Idi Amin grew belligerent and in 1976 claimed a third of Kenya's territory. After charging, probably correctly, that Kenya had assisted Israel in the daring Entebbe rescue raid, war almost broke out.

With an open investment policy and encouragement to local entrepreneurs, traders and modern farmers, Kenya's economy prospered. Agriculture, led by coffee, remains the mainstay, but tourism has climbed to second place. Although much of the revenue has been used to build schools, hospitals and roads, some have criticized the tremendous personal wealth accumulated by the new elite.

Muted Criticism

Many of the more muted accusations have centered on the president's family and other leading politicians. Mr. Kenyatta was often rumored to have become one of the world's richest men and to have accepted CIA payoffs. His fourth wife, Muna Ngina, was often linked to scandalous business practices, shady real estate deals and ivory and coffee smuggling.

The country's first vice president, Oginga Odinga, claimed that, for the vast majority of the country, independence was an illusion. He was jailed in 1969 and his opposition



Jomo Kenyatta, right, after his arrest in 1952 for allegedly organizing the Mau Mau rebellion.

party was banned, leaving Kenya a de facto one-party state.

Mr. Odinga's imprisonment and the murder of Tom Mboya, a rival Luo — Kenya's second largest tribe — and a possible successor to Mr. Kenyatta, caused most of their followers to lose faith in Mr. Kenyatta and the predominantly Kikuyu clique which runs the country. Since 1969, Mr. Kenyatta never returned to Luo and rarely left the large Kikuyu town of Nakuru, 100 miles from the capital.

During the 1970s, many critics received harsh treatment. Members

of Parliament were jailed and national figures, even Cabinet ministers, were assassinated or involved in mysterious accidents. Many said privately that Mr. Kenyatta was involved.

In 1975, J.M. Kariuki, probably the country's most popular politician, was murdered. A populist critic of Kenya's nouveau riche elite, Mr. Kariuki had open presidential aspirations. Many Kenyans privately believed that President Kenyatta ordered Mr. Kariuki's death.

Political alienation grew, but

Jomo Kenyatta, still able to inspire the awe of Kenya's masses and manipulate crowds with African proverbs, kept the country calm and the people orderly.

The first modern East African politician of his generation, Jomo Kenyatta will be remembered as a sacrificing African freedom fighter, a symbol of liberation and defiance, and as a charismatic imperial president who created a politically and economically viable state on a continent which often appears to be coming apart.

— ROGER MANN (WP)

Obituaries

A.V. Gelovani, Soviet Defense Official

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Deputy Defense Minister Archil Viktorovich Gelovani died on Saturday "after a serious illness," Tass reported yesterday.

A marshal of the Soviet engineering forces, Mr. Gelovani was named one of 14 deputy defense ministers in May, 1974, after which

he oversaw military engineering and the building of troops.

A deputy in the Supreme Soviet, he held the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

A citation signed by President Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders described Mr. Gelovani as "an active participant in the Great Patri-

otic War [World War II] and a major organizer of construction, who made his contribution to reinforcing the battle strength of the Soviet armed forces."

Mr. Gelovani was born in 1915 into a white-collar family in the village of Spatogori in Georgia's Tseret district. He started his career on civilian building sites in Tbilisi, where he worked his way up to foreman and then supervisor.

Maj. Gen. Fyodor Petrov

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Maj. Gen. Fyodor Petrovich Petrov, 76, a leading designer of Soviet artillery weapons, has died, Tass reported today.

Born in 1902 in the Czarist capital of Saint Petersburg, Mr. Petrov graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute in 1931 and went on to design many artillery pieces used by Soviet forces in World War II.

A member of the Soviet Communist Party since 1942 and a volunteer Red Guard at the age of 16, Gen. Petrov was a Hero of Socialist Labor and held three Stalin prizes and two Orders of Lenin.

E.C. Hoyt

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 22 (AP) — E.C. Hoyt, 79, managing editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette for 28 years before his retirement in 1969, died on Sunday of cancer.

Charles H. Loeb

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 (AP) — Charles H. Loeb, 73, veteran managing editor and advertising director of the weekly Call & Post, died today at his Cleveland home after a long illness.

Carter, Family Begin Raft Trip

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — With a camera slung around his neck, President Carter turned tourist today and set out on a three-day raft trip down the Salmon River in the Idaho wilderness.

"Beautiful! I feel better already," he said as he and his family stepped into a 28-foot rubber raft, beginning the 70-mile journey through rugged canyons. There are rapids and waterfalls along the course of the raft trip.

Mr. Carter, on the fifth day of a two-week holiday, said he was looking forward to being alone for a change with his wife, daughter and two sons, and to peace and quiet for a few days.

Rules Out Altering of Frontiers

Hassan Chills Hope for W. Sahara Deal

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Aug. 22 (NYT) — King Hassan of Morocco has chilled hopes for a negotiated end of the three-year war in the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara, by implicitly rejecting the idea of altering the frontiers of the vast desert region.

In what was viewed here as a warning to the new leadership of Mauritania, which joined Morocco in dividing the Spanish colony in late 1975, the king said in a televised speech on Sunday that his government will not permit "that other than Mauritanian frontiers arise at the south of Morocco."

The statement appeared to be directed against diplomatic proposals, which are believed to have been encouraged by the French government, for an accommodation with the Algerian-armed guerrillas of the Polisario Front, who have been fighting for the independence of Western Sahara.

For about a year, the Polisario has concentrated hit-and-run attacks against what it termed "the weak link" of Mauritania. On July 10, that country's president, Moktar Ould Daddah, was overthrown by a military government that proclaimed its interest in a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The day of the coup, the Polisario declared a unilateral cease-fire.

The coup triggered a burst of diplomatic activity, including two meetings between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, which seemed to signal an improvement in the bad state of French-Algerian relations.

French Jaguars

Mauritania is economically and militarily dependent on France, its one-time colonizer. French Jaguar jets based in neighboring Senegal have struck at Polisario vehicle columns in support of Mauritania's shaky mining economy.

According to some accounts, France has been floating the idea of a referendum in the Mauritania-controlled southern stretch of phosphate-rich Western Sahara. The area could possibly provide a homeland for the dispersed peoples of the region, and there has been a suggestion for a federation between the southern desert zone and Mauritania.

King Hassan evidently sees such

proposals as a threat to his hold on, and legal claim to, the northern sector of Western Sahara, which he insists is an integral part of his country. A Polisario foothold in the south would raise the specter of Algerian encirclement of Morocco, and could threaten attacks on the northern desert zone.

Many Moroccans, and some foreign observers as well, see the war in the Sahara as essentially a clash between Algeria and Morocco for hegemony in northwestern Africa, with the Polisario and Mauritania little more than pawns in this game.

Virtual Veto

King Hussein has 10,000 troops stationed in Mauritania under a joint defense pact. That gives him a virtual veto over the moves of the new military government in Nouakchott. Mauritania recall that it was not so long ago that Morocco claimed their state.

The Polisario tactic seems to be to exacerbate tensions between Mauritania and Morocco. A Polisario spokesman here called the king's speech "a threat against Mauritania and a threat against the Sahara people."

Spanish officials who closely follow the twists and turns of "the war in the sands" as the struggle is called here, have long been doubtful that a negotiated settlement is possible unless both Algeria and Morocco become exhausted by what to date have remained fairly low-scale hostilities.

"I have not been optimistic about what some have been calling 'the dynamic of peace' that was put into gear in the middle of July," a Madrid official said. "I don't see how this problem can be resolved."



King Hassan

Pakistan Faces Dilemma As Bhutto Verdict Nears

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (NYT) — One of the more important court hearings ever held in Pakistan is drawing to a close, with the outcome far from clear. In a case heavy with political significance and international ramifications, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is appealing his conviction and death sentence on a charge of having conspired four years ago to murder a political opponent.

After three months of hearings before the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto's lawyers have concluded their presentation, which means that the nine-man court could begin considering it early next month, after a couple of weeks of arguments from the prosecution.

"And whatever the court decides," a Pakistani diplomat conceded, "the government is faced with a serious dilemma." If the death sentence is overturned, regardless of whether the conviction is upheld or not, then the widely popular Mr. Bhutto, who has now spent nearly a year in jail, will continue to be a rallying point for the substantial forces of opposition to the military government, which overthrew him in a coup 14 months ago.

Enormous Pressure

And if the death sentence is upheld, it will be up to the head of the military government, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, to decide whether or not to commute it. Gen. Zia is under enormous pressure from abroad not to permit the execution of Mr. Bhutto, a figure of international reputation whom many credit with holding Pakistan together during the difficult period after the secession of what is now Bangladesh.

Not only has the United States made a formal plea for clemency, but — perhaps more important — so have several of the oil-rich Moslem neighbors whose aid keeps this critically poor country financially afloat. Libya and the United Arab Emirates have made particular pleas.

Gen. Zia has said he will consider the plea, but he has also said he will not commute the sentence.

Soviet Sub Snaps Towline

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP) — A crippled Soviet nuclear submarine was in more trouble today, with its towline snapped and gales expected, the Royal Navy reported.

The Echo II-class submarine surfaced Saturday night after sending distress calls to other units of the Soviet fleet. It appears to have had a breakdown in its propulsion system.

After apparently making some headway in its own yesterday, probably under diesel power, the sub was taken under tow again by a Soviet rescue tug. Then early today the towline snapped.

A Royal Navy spokesman said the 4,800-ton sub is tied up alongside the tug just outside Britain's 12-mile limit east of the Faroe Islands.

S. Africa Cuts Key Rate

PRETORIA, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — The South African Reserve Bank lowered its discount rate by ½ percentage point to 8.5 percent today, the Bank Governor, T.W. De Jongh said. The move is expected to result in a similar lowering of the prime lending rates at commercial banks, now at 12.5 percent.

Woman Wins Test-Tube Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP) — Doris Del Zio, 34, has been awarded \$50,000 in damages by a federal jury for emotional stress inflicted on her when Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center confiscated an embryo, thus thwarting her attempt to have a test-tube baby five years ago. She had sued for \$1.5 million.

However, the jury, in its unanimous verdict Friday night, found the center's chief obstetrician and gynecologist, Dr. Raymond Vande Wiele, not guilty of wrongfully seizing property belonging to Mrs. Del Zio — the test-tube embryo which was to have been implanted in her body.

Dr. Vande Wiele told the court that he decided to terminate an experiment begun by other doctors, because he feared that it might prove fatal to Mrs. Del Zio — who sought, despite blocked fallopian tubes, to have a child by her second husband — or that the infant born as a result might turn out to be "a monstrosity."

Iran strong representations, and Iran is said to have threatened to cut off its aid altogether if Mr. Bhutto dies.

Gen. Zia, a professional soldier in the strict spit-and-polish tradition that the Pakistani Army learned from the British, says that he wants only to turn the country over to a legal civilian government. But he has made it clear that he rules out Mr. Bhutto and his People's Party as a successor, because of "alarming malfeasance" that he says characterized the years that Mr. Bhutto was in power.

Fair Hearing

Some Bhutto partisans fear that the Supreme Court might be influenced in its judgment by Gen. Zia's obvious hostility to the former prime minister. But Mr. Bhutto's lawyer, Yahya Bakhtiar, says that he has at least received a fair hearing this time, in contrast to what he and his client regarded as the biased treatment of the lower court that convicted him last March.

Mr. Bhutto was convicted of having ordered the execution of Ahmad Raza Kasur, a political opponent, in a police ambush in Lahore in November, 1974. Mr. Kasur escaped injury in the attack on his car, but his father, who was riding with him, was killed.

The prosecution case depended upon the testimony of Masood Mahmud, director of Mr. Bhutto's much-feared federal security force. But because Mr. Mahmud was given immunity from prosecution in exchange for testifying against Mr. Bhutto, and because he had been held in police custody for two months before he began to confess, Mr. Bhutto says that his testimony was "dishonest and utterly unreliable."

German Police

Let 3 Terrorists

Evade Capture

BONN, Aug. 22 (AP) — West Germany's three most notorious terrorist suspects evaded police two weeks ago after disguising themselves as television crewmen to film a maximum-security prison from a chartered helicopter, officials said today.

Federal Crime Office chief Horst Herold said that police, tipped off by an air charter company that a suspicious trio had rented a helicopter, clandestinely photographed the three at the airport at Munchen, southwest of Frankfurt, on Aug. 4.

Police did not realize until after developing the photos that the suspects were Christian Klar, 36, Willy Peter Stoll, 38, and Adelbert Schulz, 33, the country's most-wanted terrorists, said Mr. Herold.

Not realizing how important the suspects were, police at the airport had decided not to arrest them and instead shadowed them as they drove off.

But the suspects apparently became aware they were being followed and shook them off, Mr. Herold said.

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Movies in Paris

'Damien' Is an Ill 'Omen' In Humorless Devilry

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 22 (IHT) — Lucifer is on the loose again — in "Damien (The Omen II)" (at the Quinette and the Ambassade in English), the script of which suggests Cotton Mather, the witch-hunting divine of 17th-century New England writing in collaboration with Aleister Crowley, the Edwardian satanist.

If you recall your classics, you will remember that in the initial "Omen" a baby, fathered by the Evil One, was passed off on a U.S. diplomat's wife as her own child in a badly run Roman maternity ward. The boy was raised with loving care by his unsuspecting foster parents, but when his foster father was appointed U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James's, strange things began to happen. The boy raised all sorts of hell and brought destruction down on the pair that had unwittingly adopted him.

In the sequel, we find the little devil, Damien by name, in the Chicago mansion of the late ambassador's brother and his wife. Damien has attained adolescence and is a soft-spoken, well-mannered, if aloof and smugly smiling, lad on comradely terms with the son of the house, a boy of his own age. Rumors about his ungodly origins persist and an annoying old aunt has an instinctive distrust of him as though she sniffed the sulfur of hell's fires in the air.

Soon this child of Satan is exercising his dark powers in self-protection. The querulous aunt is smitten with a heart-attack, a noy woman journalist dies in a highway accident, and a partner of his guardian who has opposed some nefarious deal slips through a hole in the ice to meet a watery end during a skating party. These murders are accompanied by ominous music and the appearance of a croaking raven. However, when, by remote control, Damien wrecks an elevator containing a tell-tale doctor, the black bird remains in absentia and we are disappointed, having grown accustomed to the sinister signature to the crimes.

At a military academy Damien wins scholastic honors and good-conduct medals. He can stare the institute's bully into a fainting fit, and he discovers his identity when an instructing sergeant, one of the devil's own, advises him to read the Book of Revelations. His subsequent feats you must witness for yourself as it would be unporting to rob them of their surprises. It has been hinted with shudders that Damien may weasel his way into becoming president of the United States, but why not? He is both determined and able and has resources and secret weapons that the other politicians lack. It seems more likely, however, that he is an embryonic drama critic. He has al-



Damien (Jonathan Scott-Taylor), right, in "Omen" sequel.

ready killed more actors than all the reviews of George Jean Nathan.

The caterers of the "Omen" series have an advantage over the purveyors of the "Exorcist" films, which opened the latter-day movie trade in absurd paranoiac mystagog. As it is impossible to exorcise the devil of demonic spirits, the former can continue to turn out sequels until public taste improves. In any case, Damien as president is an inviting prospect. He will doubtless do better than many who have lately held that office.

Dan Taylor has directed the cur-

rent installment as solemnly as though it were an O'Neill tragedy and has ordered his company not to crack a smile. This augments its humorous aspects and it is often unintentionally very funny.

William Holden is his customary good-natured self as the innocent guardian of his problem charge and Jonathan Scott-Taylor has grave dignity and poise as the devil's own dear son. Indeed, he is personally so winning and the cards are stacked so heavily against him that he has one's sympathy throughout. Two ex-stars take part: Sylvia Sydney as the inquisitive aunt who cackles warnings and Lew Ayres as the no-dirty-deals tycoon who must be eliminated. The production is opulent, but despite its far-fung exposition, including a prologue in the Mideast temple of the Antichrist, an earthquake sequence, it conveys less a sense of dread and doom than the small-budgeted hair-raisers of Curtis Harrington. As supernatural fantasy, it fails to cast the binding spell necessary.

Sam Peckinpah's "Convoy" (at the Danton and the Etoile in English) is a laborious attempt to motorize the traditional Western, a venerated screen product from the days of "The Great Train Robbery," circa 1902, to John Wayne. Cowboys here have been transformed into chauffeurs and rugged individualists all, defy police rulings by an aggressive cavalcade of their trucks, one of which is charged with high explosives. Rubber Duck is the nickname of their fearless leader, a sobriquet more appropriate for a creature of Walt Disney's animated cartoons. Peckinpah has sought to put wheels on the Western of old, but his wearying, noisy experiment only proves that the truck will never replace the horse satisfactorily in a quasi-horse-opera scenario. The hirsute Kris Kristofferson and Ali MacGraw are the principals in this display of damp fireworks.

Theater in London

Promenade of 'Passion' Gets Audience Into Act

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT) — "The watching word is 'Do it,'" said one actor. "If someone asks at rehearsal should he do something this way or that way, the director says, 'Just do it.' It saves an awful lot of time."

More properly, it's been dubbed "Promenade Theater" and it's one of the most successful ventures so far at Britain's National Theatre.

"The Passion," the play that began it all earlier this year, has just opened in a new production and runs until Sept. 2. "Promenade" describes the way in which the audience walks about the auditorium, mingling with the actors (although seats are available for the elderly and infirm). "The Passion" — the betrayal and crucifixion of Christ — is taken from the cycle of 48 medieval mystery plays originally acted in York more than 600 years ago on wagons which were moved about the city.

Trying to find a modern peripatetic equivalent, Bill Bryden, director of the Cottesloe Theatre, Sebastian Graham-Jones, his co-director on the project, and designer William Dudley decided to take out the theater's seats and have the audience move around the open space, following the shifting action.

"Underground Classic" The result was so successful that they looked for another work to stage in a similar style and found it in a book of memoirs, Flora Thompson's "Lark Rise," published in 1939 and describing life in an Oxfordshire hamlet a hundred years ago.

"Lark Rise" will run through September. "It's become an underground classic," says writer Keith Dewhurst who adapted it for the stage and regards both the plays as being in the great tradition of English theater — "arena stage rather than proscenium, full of music and song."

This work, in turn, had led them to investigate dramatizing other books. Michael Herr's "Dispatches," on the agonies of Vietnam, will be staged — though no one knows how — at the end of this year. And Dewhurst is still writing "The World Turned Upside Down," based on a history of English religious and sexual revolutionaries at the time of Oliver Cromwell, which begins previews in October.

In one of the National's long, windowless, rehearsal rooms, which after two years has already taken on that shabbiness which seems part of the actor's everyday ambience, I watched them in rehearsal. The actors are a company rather than a community, a group of extrovert heterosexuals who seem closest to each other in the bar. "Almost a rugged club atmosphere," says one.

Bryden's favorite word about his cast is "bottle," conveying a mix of

courage and chutzpah. "Such acting as this requires a tremendous amount of bottle," he says. "In a normal plan, an experienced actor can read an audience in five minutes. With this, you've no idea whether the audience is liking it or not until the end."

Graham-Jones believes that the audience enjoys being next to the energy of the actors. The actors,

... after a performance, one of the audience told him how he'd pushed through the crowd to lend a hand in lifting the cross — and stopped as he realized that he was offering to help crucify Christ [Mark McManus].

too, find it rewarding. "It's like dancing with the audience," says Mark McManus, who plays Jesus Christ. Derek Newark, a hurly actor who plays a soldier, thinks it's the most exciting theater he's ever done. Trevor Ray prefers it to his other current role, in the farce "Phunder," even though the "Passion" cast has to remain in the auditorium through the two-hour performance.

"You have to concentrate all the time," he says. "If anyone relaxes, he blows it — for everyone for the whole evening."

"The Passion," which was rewritten three times by 1400, was revised again for modern audiences by Tony Harrison, a poet with a strong regional bias, who disliked the way the plays have been staged in modern times at York with an actor speaking in an Oxford accent as Jesus.

"Yorkshireness" "We've reinstated the Yorkshireness," he says. "The plays are a reminder of what real community drama was, once." He has clarified the original text and added bits that were missing, such as the Last Supper, and a speech for Judas that has the crude, alliterative vigor of the original, beginning, "Unjustly injured, I Judas, by Jesus, that Jew..."

Harrison tells the actors: "Remember, alliterative verse is an outdoor medium, designed to command the attention of drunken holiday crowds. In verse speaking, you usually stress the vowels. Here, you must stress the consonants; the energy is in them."

The emotional and physical climax of the play is the crucifixion. This is partly due to the inspired



writing of the anonymous author (known to academics as "the York realist"), who, as Harrison says, has the qualities you find in Bruegel, an author who relished the workaday detail of fixing a man to a cross — the nails are "large and long," the workers have to stretch the body with ropes to make it fit, and they have difficulty in raising the cross.

"Nerve-Wracking Moment" This, though written in the text, is not merely a dramatic device. The cross is huge and heavy — 16 feet long and weighing 210 pounds — and lifting it is difficult and dangerous.

It is a nerve-wracking moment of drama, not the least for McManus, high in the air, clinging precariously to the cross as it waves unsteadily before being heaved upright. He looks tortured and, in sweaty rehearsal, his lips move in language that is less than Christ-like.

The audience is essential to the play and the actors find it hard to

rehearse without them. Newark recalls how, after a performance, one member of the audience told him how he'd pushed through the crowd to lend a hand in lifting the cross — and stopped as he realized that he was offering to help crucify Christ.

And, in performance, the experience is a large and marvelous one, full of a simple mystery that owes much to Dudley's brilliant, cathedral-like design.

In the audience's close encounter with the actors and participation in the events, and in the final good cheer — when the Albion Bank, one of Britain's best folk-rockers, struck up a lively dance and McManus climbed numbly down from his cross to join in — it was possible to believe that some sort of community, however illusory and evanescent, had been created in that emotionally charged space, and that we all, and perhaps drama as well, were the better for it.

Spain Eager to Get Picasso's 'Guernica'

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID — Spaniards are beginning to show impatience and irritation over the delay by New York's Museum of Modern Art in bringing up the "Guernica," the celebrated Pablo Picasso painting that came out of the Spanish Civil War.

In New York, however, museum officials insist that they are faithfully following the wishes of the late Spanish painter. During his lifetime, according to these officials, Picasso decided that the wall-size painting would go to Spain only after his French lawyer, Roland Dumas, determined that Spain had become democratic enough to receive it.

So far, almost three years after the death of dictator Francisco Franco, and more than a year after parliamentary elections, Dumas has failed to give Spanish political life his approval. Until he does, museum officials say, the painting stays with them. There is some confusion, however, about the details of Picasso's instructions and the precise legal role of Dumas. As a result, some Spaniards are suspicious of the New York museum's intentions.

In a dispatch from New York in early August, Jose Maria Carrascal, the U.S. correspondent of the Madrid newspaper ABC, concluded that the museum "appears disposed to keep the painting as long as possible."

At stake is a painting that is perhaps the best-known work of art of the 20th century.

Political Significance

The painting also has great political significance, and that is probably why Picasso wanted it to belong to the people of Spain some day. The painting memorializes the destruction of the Basque town of Guernica on April 26, 1937, allegedly by planes of the German Condor Legion flying for Franco during the Spanish Civil War.

Picasso painted the "Guernica" the following month for the pavilion of the Spanish Republic in the Paris world fair. The painting, 11 feet 6 inches high and 25 feet 8 inches wide, shows the terrified people of Guernica amid burning ruins, their mouths open in screams. It has never been seen in Spain.

After Franco's forces defeated the Republican forces in 1939, Picasso loaned the painting to the Museum of Modern Art, where, except for a few tours, it has been ever since.

Although the exiled Picasso was hardly a favorite of the Franco government, his worldwide prestige became so great that the government, in a show of reconciliation and respectability, began making a few timid overtures in 1969 toward acquiring the painting. Picasso rejected them, but the pressure persuaded him that he had better set down a writing what he wanted done with the painting after his death.

He evidently did this in documents left with lawyer Dumas.

'Belongs to Republic'

Dumas has never made public the full text of these documents, but in a statement issued from Paris in April, 1977, the 40th anniversary of the bombing, Dumas said that Picasso had decided that "Guernica" and its preparatory studies belong to the Spanish Republic. But Dumas went on, Picasso concluded "that the transfer to Spain could only be envisaged after the complete re-establishment of individual liberties in that country."

According to a snippet of text of Picasso letter released by Dumas, the painter actually talked about giving the painting over to "the government of the Spanish Republic." Technically, this would eliminate the present government of Juan Carlos since it is to be a constitutional monarchy under the Spanish Constitution, not a public. But Dumas, interpreting Picasso's intent broadly, has indicated that he would transfer the painting to any democratic Spanish



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A Founder of Modern Africa

Jomo Kenyatta died in Mombasa, that busy modern port that might well be his memorial. Even more appropriate in this respect, however, would be Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. Only 20 years ago, when Kenyatta was in political exile in the desert, Nairobi was described as "a jumble of low, ugly buildings squatting on the vast African plain." Now it is new-built and sky-reaching, the site of many international conferences, the home of international agencies, a testimony to what Kenya — and Kenyatta — have accomplished in 15 years of independence.

There is a broad prosperity and stability about Kenyatta's Kenya that is exceptional in much of today's Africa. Its birth out of British East Africa was also exceptional: an intellectual surge by men of Kenyatta's drive and training was accompanied by the violence of the Mau Mau. But the Mau Mau did not win independence; independence was granted after the uprising had largely been suppressed and Kenyatta and his allies shaped a republic.

With such origins, and given the personal appeal that Kenyatta was always able to exert in his speeches and writings, one might have expected Kenya to continue to represent the best hopes of the new Africa. Not only did Kenya itself press forward, it linked with Tanzania and Uganda in the East African Community. Like Kwame Nkrumah, with whom he had been associated in the early days of the African struggle for independence, Jomo Kenyatta believed in the common needs and aspirations of all of Africa. But he was also a member of the Kikuyu tribe, which had to wrestle in Kenya

with the Masai, the Somalis and others; party divisions appeared, sharpened by tribal differences. So in 1969, Kenyatta barred all opposition political parties. Kenya seemed to be flourishing, but there were tensions within the land, restlessness under the political domination of Kenyatta's tribe and family. And while Kenya became more closely knit by the police, Tanzania and Uganda split away, as their own brand of politics (especially that of Idi Amin's Uganda) became more visible and less accommodating.

Jomo Kenyatta dies with great accomplishments to his credit — but leaving behind a sense of uneasiness in all of East Africa. It remains to be seen whether the political unity he forged in Kenya will endure his passing; whether the dissension he suppressed will spring into life again; whether the discontent with his family's political and personal prosperity will take the form of a reaction against his whole regime.

What could happen in Kenya is what has happened in many new African states. The development of democracy, especially in lands that have been shaped by a diversity of tribal cultures, is far from easy. That Jomo Kenyatta made as much progress in Kenya as he did is no small tribute to his inspirational and administrative abilities. That his long life ended with the land he struggled for uncertain as to its political future, not wholly aware of what forces may be at work behind its fine modern facade, is a part of modern Africa's tragedy. But what is more important, now, is for Kenya, and Africa, to cling to the hopes that Jomo Kenyatta held out to them, and to give them permanent reality.

Varieties of Terrorism

Political conviction is still counted by the world as a virtue — but warily, and with the most emphatic exceptions. Conviction is the sustenance of liberty and justice, but not everybody's ideas about liberty and justice are the same as Jefferson's. Political conviction has its dark and crazy side, where argument is abandoned for the gun and the torch. The last few days offer a wide and melancholy selection of examples. They arise, as they frequently do, in the Middle East, and they seem to be acts of people who fear that they are about to be pushed aside by history.

In the Iranian port city of Abadan, on Saturday night, several people carefully and skillfully set fire to a crowded movie theater, burning to death several hundred members of the audience. It was not an impulsive or accidental act. The arsonists had calculated purpose, and no doubt it seemed urgent and compelling to them. Some of the Iranians to the United States have made the accusation that it was the work of the Iranian government's secret police. According to that logic, the government was attempting to discredit its opponents by staging a spectacular crime that would be attributed to them.

Perhaps. But it's also possible — and, on present evidence, it's more likely — that the fire was what it seemed, Ramadan, the Moslems' month of prayer and fasting, has begun. Moslem militants have held angry demonstrations in a number of Iranian cities protesting the widespread violation of the religious rules and the government's refusal to enforce them. A number of restaurants and movie theaters elsewhere in Iran have been firebombed since the beginning of the holy month — a ferocious warning to the impious. The disaster in Abadan appears to be another indicator of the tension that develops in a

country that is attempting to transform itself, within a couple of generations, from a highly traditional medieval society into a modern technocracy.

On the day after the Abadan fire, several Arab terrorists opened fire on an El Al airplane in London. They killed an Israeli stewardess, as well as one of themselves. The affair was organized by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the most consistently bloody-minded of the Palestinian organizations. The PFLP represents political conviction in a pure and intense form, rendered especially irrational and dangerous by the circumstances that it is also hopeless. It is wedded to purposes that it can never achieve and that have been, in fact, abandoned in one degree or another by most other Palestinians.

The immediate purpose of the attack in London was presumably to incite a counter-attack by Israeli forces that might derail President Carter's negotiations with the Egyptians and the Israelis at Camp David in early September. Israeli planes, as always, attacked a Palestinian camp in Lebanon.

In recent months a strange hit-and-run war has been waged, in both Western Europe and the Middle East, among various Palestinian factions and their respective backers in the Syrian and Iraqi governments. The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization was assassinated in London last winter. That led to the attack on the Iraqi Embassy in Paris, several weeks ago, in which an Iraqi guard and a French policeman were killed. Society can protect itself fairly well against people who take out the gun for money. The people who bomb and burn out of conviction are infinitely harder to deal with.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Moscow Olympics

Word has it that the Americans are seriously contemplating a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow as a protest against the Russians' brutal treatment of their dissidents. . . . The Kremlin leaders are just as anxious to make a propaganda success — and incidentally a commercial profit in valuable foreign exchange — out of their hosting of the Olympics as Hitler was when he sponsored them in Berlin in 1936. To that end they are quite likely to be ready to pay the price of releasing the dissidents from prison.

The main worry, to be sure, is not over Russian reaction but over President Carter's determination to go through with his threat. It would be better for him to do nothing than to start talking big and then retreat weakly. America's president should appreciate that he has in the boycott a weapon which Bre-

zhnev and his cronies really fear. The question is, will he have the guts to use it?
— From the Daily Mail (London).

Amnesty for Nazis

There is something very unsatisfactory about the way in which Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian wing of the West German Christian Democrats, has called for an amnesty for crimes committed during the Nazi era — except, that is, for concentration-camp atrocities and the murder of Jews.

In the first place it is largely concentration-camp atrocities that are being pursued in the courts, so the amnesty proposed by Herr Strauss would be unlikely to have much concrete effect. Secondly, and following from that, it looks more like a political gesture than a considered response to a genuinely difficult problem.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

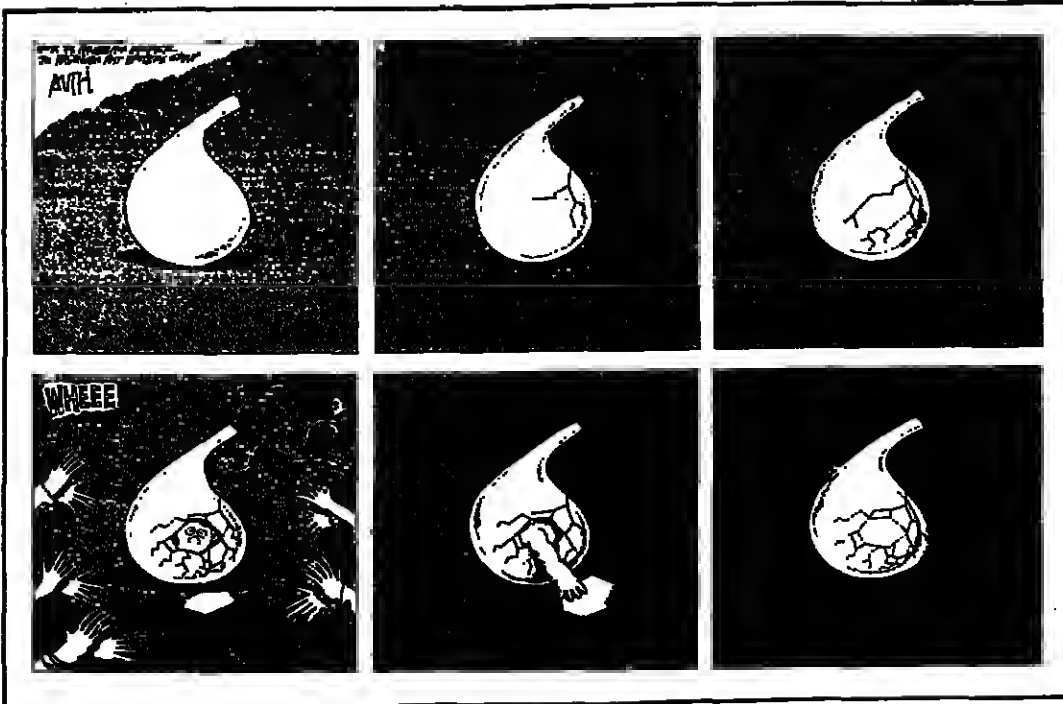
August 23, 1903

LONDON — Robert Cecil, Third Marquess of Salisbury and twice prime minister of Britain, died yesterday at his family home in Hatfield, Hertfordshire. He was 73. His death occurred on the 50th anniversary of his entry into parliament. Lord Salisbury, who twice led the Conservative Party to victory over Gladstonian Liberals in 1885 and 1886, was best known for his staunch support of traditional Tory principles, his opposition to home rule for Ireland, and for his skill at international diplomacy.

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1928

NEW YORK — These are the major points of Democratic presidential candidate Al Smith's election platform: Prohibition — reform to permit states to make alcoholic beverages within alcohol limits set by Congress. Agriculture — development of a cooperative marketing system and enactment of relief legislation. Foreign relations — maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, but withdrawal of U.S. troops from Latin American states. Labor — restrictions on the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Tariffs — the reestablishment of a commission to enact reasonable protective measures.



Europe's Odd Couple

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The most recent meeting between West Europe's Common Market and Eastern Europe's Comecon was not the definitive one, but it very definitely was a failure.

The EEC delegation, headed by Sir Roy Denman, the Common Market director of foreign relations, and that of Stefan Velkov, a Bulgarian who is deputy general secretary of Comecon, went about their respective ways after four days of sterile conversations, without bothering to issue a communiqué. What the European Commission was left to ponder after Mr. Velkov's departure was not so much why the talks had failed, but why the large delegation (more than 20 persons) from Comecon had bothered to come at all.

The history of EEC-Comecon contacts is a long one; long and unimpressive. It started out with the EEC being taboo to Moscow and considered as "the economic arm of NATO" or "the means chosen by U.S. imperialism to exploit Europe." And the Kremlin's normal reaction in situations of this sort is boycott and insults.

Economic Reality

It was Mr. Brezhnev who ordered an end to the interdict when in 1972 he discovered that the EEC was an economic reality. That discovery was not just fortuitous; the EEC had decided that as of January, 1975, it would have a joint commercial policy, that is, any trade agreement between any Eastern European country and any member of the EEC would have to go through the European Commission in Brussels.

Pragmatic as always, the Kremlin then decided to move toward adapting itself to this reality. The first EEC delegation went to Moscow in February, 1975, apparently without disturbing a single snowflake on Red Square. This seeming non-event was followed by a series of exchanges of declarations, which finally bore fruit in September of last year, when Mihail Marinescu, the Romanian deputy premier and at that time president of Comecon, took a giant step and went to Brussels.

Things then started moving a little faster. Last May, Wilhelm Haferkamp, a West German who is EEC commissioner of foreign affairs, went to Moscow. It was a short visit — only 24 hours — but it helped to set things straight. It was a fairly simple task. If both sides agree that an accord is desirable, the basic contradictions remain the same: The two institutions are very different. The EEC Commission may speak to the name of the nine member countries and take initiatives in the name of all the Community members. The Comecon secretariat is only a technical unit that does not have the right to conclude trade agreements for its members.

Kremlin Control

The members of Comecon prefer to reach their trade accords separately and individually, particularly with the EEC. It is their way of avoiding, or at least of reducing, the Kremlin's heavy-handed control.

However, Mr. Haferkamp returned from Moscow with a rather precise scenario for future rapprochement: While showing full respect for the regulations of both sides, an agreement could be reached for exchanges of information in four fields: economic forecasts, statistics, protection of the environment and standardization.

Questions of trade were left to bilateral agreements between each Eastern European country and the EEC.

To develop these links further (Mr. Haferkamp announced when he returned from Moscow) two Comecon delegations would go to Brussels this year. The first delegation "at the expert level" has just left Brussels after getting absolutely nowhere. The second delegation, "at the political level," is due in October.

The hard line adopted by Comecon, whose delegation completely and ostentatiously ignored everything that had been said by Mr. Haferkamp in Moscow, does not come as a surprise. It is easily comprehensible within the framework of the internal problems currently churning up the Eastern bloc. And the 32d summit meeting (at head-of-government level) of Comecon last June in Bucharest was proof of this dissension.

The principle of consensus for certain issues — particularly that of external contacts, thus contacts with the EEC — with a majority vote. This would have given the Kremlin the possibility of nipping in the bud any too-individualistic trend by any of its partners.

The host country, Romania, which is a lot less isolated from the rest of the world than its geographical position might indicate, led the resistance effort. The veto right is the very basis of Romania membership in the Comecon. It has been fighting to defend this right since 1962 and only recently demonstrated its usefulness when it refused to join Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in a joint navigation enterprise on the Danube. It objected that its interests were not sufficiently represented.

According to reliable sources, the Romanian delegate in Brussels did not hesitate to let it be known at the meetings, "speaking as an individual," that his country had the sovereign right to have direct and bilateral trade relations with the EEC.

Comecon has not announced whether it has abandoned the concept of majority vote or merely put it off, but it is certain that the group cohesion of Comecon has not been strengthened by this issue.

Furthermore, Vietnam was admitted as the 10th full member of Comecon, and this was a surprise for a number of the heads of government present. For the inclusion of Vietnam cannot be considered a boon to Comecon. The opposite is more likely true; it is a dangerous move whose repercussions are unathomable.

Economically, the operation was absurd. The standard of living in

Vietnam cannot be compared with that of any member of Comecon. Furthermore, its future development will necessarily be different from that of the other Comecon members. The Comecon nations, which already pay a heavy tribute to Cuba and Africa, will now be forced to disburse even more for Southeast Asia.

Another Guest

"Each Polish family," the saying goes in Warsaw, "feeds a Cuban and an African child. Now, it will have another guest, a Vietnamese."

But the question, obviously, is more political than economic. And it thwarts the very nature of Comecon by imposing it a political, rather than an economic, responsibility, which stretches beyond the desires — and the means — of many of the organization's members.

Comecon has allowed Moscow to drag it into its planetary game against China; it has been reduced to nothing but a tool in the fierce rivalry opposing the two Communist giants. The inclusion of Vietnam, which, as was the case for Cuba, can be explained only for strategic reasons. And it opens the door for even more inexplicable acts and incredible members: Afghanistan, a newly progressive country, as well as Ethiopia, Laos, Southern Yemen and Angola, which all sent observers to the talks in Bucharest.

Now that Comecon is the tool of Soviet political strategy — and not only of economic cooperation — what were the real interests that its delegation represented in Brussels?

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

U.S. Justice

Andrew Young's reference to political prisoners in U.S. jails at the time of the Shebaransky-Ginsburg trials was certainly infelicitous. Even so, I cannot see that the substance of the statement can have prejudiced the trials of the Russian dissidents; and if it had some ephemeral impact on the Soviet regime — so what? Are America and the Soviet Union competing for the hearts and minds of Soviet citizens?

On the other hand, for Americans the remark was relevant and timely — or would have been if it had been more skillfully formulated. The American system of criminal justice may be, in general, reasonable and fair. But the operation of the system is extremely variable and there are more things happening in courtrooms and prisons than appear in the law books. I still wonder how many unfortunate black people — innocent or guilty only of trivial offenses — have languished for years in North Carolina jails, sent there by the abusive, red-faced old bigot of a judge whose courtroom I visited in Durham in 1966. Despite the passing of institutionalized racism, there will always be a fair number of bigots, sadists, and crooks engaged in enforcing the law — simply because they are a considerable proportion of the human species — whenever the vigilance of fair-minded citizens is relaxed.

"Accidental" deaths occur in American prisons in circumstances no less unlikely than in authoritarian countries. Only the victims are likely to be, rather than dissident intellectuals or opposition political figures, poor black sons of sharecroppers convicted of petty theft in Arkansas, or Indians hauled in for public drunkenness in North Carolina. Without doubting the horror of life in a Siberian labor camp as described by Solzhenitsyn, Americans ought to be no less cognizant of the brutality endemic in some American prisons as described, for example, in Haywood Patterson's autobiographical "Scottsboro Boy."

To be sure, "there is no overt political imprisonment" in the United States, according to the 1977 Amnesty International Report, but only if it is suspected that many people may be "framed on criminal charges because of their political activities or ethnic origin." The distinction between being prosecuted for one's views on direct order of the Politburo and being persecuted just for being who one is and for being drunk in a decrepit corner of an otherwise free society is important for ideological debate, but not for humanitarian concern.

The administration's commendable championing of human rights abroad needs to be complemented by at least as great a concern for ensuring equal justice at home. Recognizing the need, Carter said in his third debate with President Ford "I would also like to completely revise our criminal justice system" (New York Times, Oct. 2, 1976, p. 11). If the president could begin to take steps toward realizing his election wish, he might thereby give greater coherence, credibility, durability, and effect to his advocacy of human rights. Perhaps Mr. Young can lead the administration in this direction, if he can first get his own act together.

ANDREW SILVER.

Jerusalem.

Defense of Derian

The Evans and Novak column criticizing Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Patricia Derian (JHT, Aug. 7) appeared concurrently with two articles that well illustrate how badly misdirected is the columnist's focus.

One article recalled the U.S. government's security aid to the Uruguayan government in the early 1970s. To the continuing shame of all Americans, (a major European director, Costa-Gavras, made a movie, "State of Siege," about this sad time) the aid included sophisticated devices for torturing prisoners under interrogation, along with detailed instruction and advice on their employment.

I consider it an extremely positive development that, under President Carter and Assistant Secretary Derian, U.S. policies toward this sort of aid and these types of law-enforcement tactics have changed. Apparently Evans and Novak do not.

Their lead paragraph begins by referring to Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo as one of the United States' "best Asian friends." A second article, also in that day's Tribune, details several incidents illustrating the atrocious human rights situation in Mr. Romulo's nation. Mr. Romulo is not America's friend. His country's corrupt and tyrannical government is, or ought to be, the moral enemy of every American who believes in the validity of the basic principles of human freedom and dignity upon which the nation was founded.

Patricia Derian is known to all those who are acquainted with her as a highly intelligent and indefatigably courageous woman. Evans and Novak have much to learn from her and, it seems clear, little to criticize in her.

Let us hope that they will educate themselves and learn just how

Times Are Leaner For Wiretapping

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — It's not fashionable, these days, to say anything complimentary about President Carter, but one significant corner his administration has turned has not been sufficiently noted — wiretapping has declined precipitously since the Nixon-Ford years.

No upsurge in crime has resulted, either — as anyone who has studied the subject would have known. And despite the distressed cry of hard-line police types, the evidence continues to mount that wiretapping is not a very useful tool of law enforcement.

Tapping for foreign-intelligence purposes may be somewhat more effective, although the security agencies have never produced evidence to substantiate that claim. The decline in law-enforcement tapping therefore is all the more reason why Congress should proceed to bring foreign intelligence tapping under the limited authority of the federal courts.

Authorization

All other forms of federal wiretapping — for law enforcement and for domestic intelligence — now require a prior federal court authorization after a showing of probable cause that a crime is being, or about to be, committed. A Senate bill, supported by the Carter administration and at least pro forma by the FBI and the CIA, would require a somewhat lesser showing and a court authorization for a foreign-intelligence tap placed in the United States.

A weaker version of this measure has been cleared by the House Intelligence Committee and the House Rules Committee and will come to the floor early in September, with cloudy prospects at best. On the one hand, Rep. Robert Drihan of Massachusetts, with the laudable motive of opposition to all wiretapping, will lead a group of liberals who want to kill the bill; more threatening is the opposition of the Republican Policy Committee, which wants to leave the whole question of intelligence tapping to the president's discretion (a peculiar position indeed for a supposedly conservative party).

Half the Rate

This year's report from the administrative office of the U. S. courts shows little to support the persistent Republican view that wiretapping is an effective instrument, and it ought to be remembered that this same party, led by Richard Nixon, once promised to reduce domestic crime by using wiretapping on a broad scale.

The report shows that federal wiretaps placed for law-enforcement purposes fell from 137 in 1976 to only 77 in the first year of

the Carter administration. When that figure is adjusted to reflect taps placed in the last days of the Ford administration, Attorney General Griffin Bell is seen to have authorized taps in 1977 at an annual rate of only 68; that's half the rate of the last Ford year.

Within the overall total, moreover, tapping in the two most frequent areas of use also declined. In gambling cases, taps fell by 73 percent, from 53 in 1976 to 14 in 1977; in narcotics investigations, the drop was 39 percent, from 36 taps to 22.

The reason is obvious. Carter and Bell did not have the belief in and commitment to wiretapping that their predecessors had. The evidence, moreover, supported their skepticism. The 1978 administrative office report, following up on taps placed in earlier years, shows that for the two Nixon-Ford years 1974-75, 667 out of 906 convictions attributed to wiretaps — 74 percent of the total — were for gambling, scarcely a crime of major interest to a fear-ridden public.

Most of these convictions were of minor figures in the gambling world, and even some of them may not have been really a product of a wiretap. And narcotics was almost the only other area in which any number of convictions were reported.

Yet, the report puts the cost of one tap, in a racketeering case, at \$156,706; it estimates that on this tap alone, 3,000 people were overheard in 9,883 conversations — only 30 of which were deemed "incriminating" (which is not the same thing as getting a conviction in court) even by the prosecutor. No arrest had been made at the time of the report, in this sterling example of hard-nosed police work.

Evidence Needed

Similarly, a set of three taps in a narcotics case had cost \$273,578 and had resulted in no arrests — despite the fact that a court is not supposed to authorize a tap without some evidence that a crime is planned or in process.

The Carter administration's reluctance to tap may have had some good effect on the states. No state gave its police new wiretap authority in 1977 (and none has in years); many states don't use wiretap authority previously provided; and in 1977, the number of state taps stayed at about the same level — 549 — as in previous years. More than 60 of these state taps, as usual, were placed in New York and New Jersey.

And what are the Republicans afraid of, anyway? Ineffective wiretapping has been shown to be. In all of 1977, not a single one of the 626 federal and state applications for a wiretap was turned down by a judge.

had the human rights situation throughout the world and how loudly it cries out for action from those who, like Mrs. Derian, are in a position to do something to change it.

JEFF KNIGHT.

Paris.

Rhodesia Policy

The New York Times editorial, "For Holding Firm in Rhodesia" (JHT, July 25), is a tragic display of "conventional wisdom" seeking to silence the pleas of the majority — the moderate, peace-seeking people of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, black and white.

Continued sanctions, according to the "conventional wisdom," will bring the interim government to its knees, force reconciliation with the Patriotic Front, promote the formation of a coalition government, and enable the West to bring in massive investments which will stabilize the government and encourage skilled whites to stay and build a new Zimbabwe.

Sound good but, unfortunately, it won't work. More depressing than the naïveté of the scenario, however, is the moral bankruptcy of the policy and its total lack of concern for human lives, let alone human rights. For instance:

1. Sanctions are no longer an economic tool to pressure an intransigent white government. It is a direct action creating unemployment, chaos and deprivation for Rhodesians black.

2. The Patriotic Front, as a minority group, rejects black majority rule and will only accept a system which guarantees Patriotic Front domination.

3. Sanctions and the war it encourages will drive most skilled whites from Rhodesia by June, 1979, nullifying any potential for

eventual Western investment to encourage their staying put.

Recognizing the keen instincts of Mr. Young and his knowledge of the above facts, one must conclude that the American African policy is based on fear of rejection by Nigeria and a keen desire to back a winner in the African liberation movement. Human rights, democratic institutions, freedom, one-man-one-vote are non-issues. The U.S. policy is thus being shaped by oil and a national ego that would rather "back a winner" than worry about the rightness of the cause. Is it any wonder that the Internal Settlement's pleas for recognition based on free elections, majority support and constitutional guarantees generate little reaction within the administration? What is needed to save Rhodesia/Zimbabwe is not irrelevant "conventional wisdom" but traditional Western concern about the individual and his claims on freedom and his right to be heard. The recent actions by the U.S. Senate and the growing grass roots support throughout the U.S. and the U.K. suggest that the people of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe will be heard.

M.G.B.

Johannesburg.

Dollar Power

With regard to the news item (JHT, Aug. 9) about raising the duty-free limit from \$200 to \$300 for U.S. tourists returning to the United States, it states that the proposed increase "reflects reduced purchasing power of the dollar."

Was there a typographical error that no mention was made of adjustments for Americans residing abroad? Or is that why you placed the item on Page 12, along with the funnies?

PHYLLIS MICHAUX.

St.-Nom-la-Breche, France.

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Profits Along With Difficulties

China Growth a Bonus for West

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — Recent indications that China plans to become a large-scale buyer of factory equipment abroad presents both opportunities and potential difficulties for the non-Communist industrialized nations that are likely to become Peking's main suppliers.

While the purchases will be welcomed by Western capital goods makers, many of which are suffering from depressed orders at home, Chinese attempts to earn foreign exchange to pay for the goods could further aggravate some difficult problems that have recently arisen in East-West trade.

A tide of industrial intermediaries — mainly chemicals — plus steel, vehicles and consumer goods from Soviet-bloc nations is mounting in Western Europe, accompanied by expressions of concern from governments, businessmen and labor unions. The communist export drive is a direct consequence of large-scale Soviet and East European imports of expensive Western production equipment in recent years.

Rising Debt
Those purchases, plus food deficits in the Soviet Union and some of its allies, have pushed the Soviet-bloc debt to the West to nearly \$50 billion from a near-negligible total at the beginning of this decade.

Now it appears that China, too, will increasingly employ Western hardware and know-how to accelerate its development process. The country's recently disclosed 10-year economic program, characterized by such ambitious goals as doubling steel output to about 60 million metric tons a year, is said to contain at least 120 major new production projects. Trade delegations from a number of Western nations have been invited in recent months to submit proposals covering supplies of technology and equipment

necessary to build the new factories. While the Chinese have not put a price tag on their program, its magnitude would appear to exceed the much discussed industrialization efforts of various big spenders in the Mideast, such as Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Peking's increasingly pragmatic approach to the idea of buying Western goods on credit probably means that contracts will be concluded in larger numbers more quickly than first anticipated. The real difficulties may surface when China attempts to earn the large amounts of foreign exchange that will be necessary to pay of the debts.

Oil Exports
China's most talked about foreign-exchange earner is oil and as long as the world fears an energy shortage, expanded sales of Chinese petroleum abroad are likely to be generally welcomed. If the current oil glut persists longer than most analysts seem to think it will, however, Indonesia and some Middle-eastern countries could see their shares of the world oil market eroded by Chinese sales.

China is also talked about as a potential supplier of coal and other natural resources to world markets, but recent purchases of iron ore from Brazil and Australia indicate that as industrialization gains momentum, the Chinese could emerge as competitors for supplies of some raw materials.

The Chinese seem intent upon developing the considerable tourist potential of their country, which could prove to be a very large-scale and non-controversial earner of foreign currencies. Indeed, if the attraction of China draws more visitors to the Far East, other countries to the region will probably share in the benefits.

It seems inevitable, however, that China will also seek to use perhaps its most significant resource — a massive manpower pool — to earn

foreign exchange by sharply boosting exports of manufactured goods. This trend is already evident in textiles, where a sharp increase in U.S. sales has resulted in calls for trade controls.

A trend in East-West trade toward "compensation agreements" also suggests an increase in exports of Chinese manufactured products is likely. Under these arrangements, Communist nations have tended to award contracts for industrial plant and equipment to those Western suppliers willing to take a portion of the output of the plant over a period of years as payment.

Compensation deals are popular in part with the East-bloc because they offer an easy means by which the Communists can surmount the marketing hurdle that has stymied most of their previous attempts to sell large amounts of manufactured products in the West. Disposal of goods not necessarily tailored to the more sophisticated demands of Western users becomes the problem of the non-Communist machinery exporter under such arrangements.

Some of these deals have worked reasonably well. But as more are signed or come into operation, criticism is mounting.

Western European chemical firms, for instance, are beginning to view East-bloc exports of petrochemicals, such as bulk plastics, under compensation agreements with alarm. Coming onto an already depressed market, these products have tended to undermine pricing structures in the West, cutting manufacturers' already slim profit margins and dampening their enthusiasm to invest in new facilities.

Government officials claim that monolithic state-controlled trading systems can too easily take advantage of competitive forces in the West by playing suppliers in one country off against those of another. The benefits of competition when the free market system meets a centrally controlled economy work only in one direction, they maintain.

The intensity of the East-bloc's export push is evidenced in part by a rising number of "dumping" investigations involving Communist goods. The items concerned have ranged from golf carts through footwear, men's suits, shotguns, light bulbs, electric motors, synthetic fibers, agricultural machinery and dump trucks to petrochemical and steel products.

There are reasons for believing that these problems will intensify rather than diminish as time goes on. The Chinese have indicated to recent trade missions from non-Communist countries that they, too, are interested in compensation arrangements as one means of financing capital goods imports.

If China's plant and equipment purchases approach the scale being talked about at present and especially if China's oil export capacity fails to live up to expectations, the absorption of Chinese manufactured goods in Western markets could prove difficult, particularly with the Soviet and Eastern Europeans there first.

United to Apply for Route to China

United Airlines said it will file an application with the Civil Aeronautics Board for routes between the United States and the Far East, including regularly scheduled service to China. United said the new application is meant to supplement, rather than replace, an earlier route awarded between Portland, Seattle and Tokyo. A United spokesman said the airline has not had any discussions with China about its interest in establishing regular passenger service. A number of other airlines also have put in requests for landing rights in China, as the country gradually has opened up to tourism. However, aviation sources say it is unlikely that China will grant these applications until it has better facilities, such as hotels, for coping with a large influx of tourists.

Hudson's Bay, Dome Reach Accord

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. said it had entered into an agreement with Dome Petroleum under which it will dispose of its 34.8-percent interest in Siebens Oil and Gas at an agreed price of \$38.50 per share. In return, Dome will issue to Hudson's Bay a new series of preferred Dome shares having a value of about \$123 million. The transaction is to be completed in January 1979. Hudson's Bay said the trans-

action will result in pretax profits of about \$95 million or \$6 per share on the 16 million Hudson shares currently outstanding.

Deutsche BP Draws Capital for Veba

Deutsche BP plans to draw on the 200 million Deutsche marks of unissued capital authorized by parent company, British Petroleum Ltd. in December 1976 to help finance its takeover of Veba interests, managing board chairman Hellmuth Budenberg said. He stressed that none of the required 800 million DM of advance will be provided by North Sea Oil. The company will have no difficulty in meeting the balance of the financing through the money and capital markets, he added.

Zenith to Market a Three-Hour VCR

Zenith Radio Corp. said it will market a three-hour video cassette recorder this autumn with a suggested retail price of \$995, the same as its earlier two-hour unit. Zenith also introduced two optional color cameras for use with the new VCR, priced at \$995 and \$1,395, and a new three-hour video cassette tape priced at \$20.95. The company said the three-hour recorder features a remote pause control and a built-in electronic clock timer.

Response Light to Free-Trade Zone

Socialist Sri Lanka Woos Capitalism

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — The United National Party, which defeated the ruling Communist coalition in July last year, is trying to inject capitalism and free enterprise into the Sri Lanka economy.

Its leader, Junius Jayewardene, moved to pull the country out of the doldrums by announcing the promotion of a 200-square-mile free-trade zone — a clear signal that private capital is again welcome. (He has been quoted as saying, "Let the robber barons come," but he also has told the nation's legislators that foreign investors would be welcome "not for good, but for 10 to 15 years. After that, the whole thing comes into our socialist economy.")

Another move was the step-up to a program to build 12 dams and reservoirs on the Mahaweli River, install more than 500 megawatts of hydroelectric capacity and irrigate 900,000 acres of new farmland.

The plan was scaled down to six dams, however, when the government realized the economy could not absorb the necessary foreign funds in six years, that port could not handle the sudden influx of construction equipment and that the equipment would have used up the nation's entire imports of gasoline. So far, only two small dams and hydroelectric plants have been built.

As for companies establishing operations in the free-trade zone, the government offers in addition to literacy, low-paid workers — tax and holiday exemptions from many of its tough labor laws. Indeed, government officials say Mr. Jayewardene wants to restrict

labor-union power; in the past, the predominantly Marxist unions often have struck for political reasons.

But the free-trade zone, located north of Colombo, lacks many basic facilities, such as good roads, port facilities and electrification. So, except for about five Hong Kong garment manufacturers and a sail maker, the response from foreign companies has been meager.

Impressed by Mr. Jayewardene's initiatives, however, Western nations have promised major increases in aid, and the Soviet Union and China, both long-time friends of nonaligned Sri Lanka, also are adding projects.

Moreover, last May in Paris, a Western aid consortium pledged \$380 million, some of it for the Mahaweli project. Next January, hundreds of millions are expected

to be pledged for the project, which will cost \$800 million over the next six years.

The previous government of Sirimavo Bandaranaike had pushed nationalization; banks, the import tea estates (which provide more than half of the country's export earnings) and other enterprises fell under state ownership. But many state corporations, lacking incentives and managerial talent, operated at a loss.

Meanwhile, private industry, severely restricted on the import of raw materials and equipment and by government antagonism, became less and less productive.

But despite growing doubts by many observers, Mr. Jayewardene has pledged to dissolve unprofitable government corporations and chart a new course for the economy.

Soviet Shipping Poses Threat to West

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — Increasing competition from Soviet shipping lines, which has seriously affected the commercial results of many Western shipping firms last year, is becoming a matter of great concern for members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In its latest maritime transport report, the OECD devotes, for the first time, an entire chapter to the growing threat of the Soviet merchant fleet, usually operating outside conference lines and indulging in practices characterized by Western shipowners as non-commercial.

At the end of 1977, Soviet vessels

were operating outside conferences in a total of about 43 direct international liner services and offered, in addition, extensive mini-barge services between the U.S. East and West coasts and trans-shipping arrangements, the report says.

Although Soviet cross-trading activity on all international seaborne routes causes concern to OECD shipowners, areas of "particular attention and worry" last year were: the north Atlantic, the trans-Pacific and Europe-East Africa, as well as between Europe and the Far East.

These incursions were achieved mainly by means of general or selective tariff cuts with regard to the

Discrimination Charged

Banks' Units Abroad Target of U.S. Study

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Treasury, with the cooperation of the State Department, Federal Reserve Board and other government agencies, soon will embark on a two-year study of alleged discrimination against U.S. banks operating in Western Europe, Japan and elsewhere abroad.

In approving the final version of international banking legislation that now awaits President Carter's signature, Congress decided that such an inquiry should be undertaken.

The Senate Banking Committee said it also wants to know how any foreign government discrimination against U.S. banks might affect the U.S. exports.

The Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, a group of U.S. commercial banks heavily engaged in international banking activities, has advised the Senate panel that there are some "major restrictions" limiting foreign affiliates of U.S. banks.

According to the group, Switzerland, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Spain, Portugal, Canada, Brazil, Iran and other countries have various restrictions on the activities of foreign affiliates of U.S. banks. When U.S. banks incorporate their foreign affiliates under the laws of a "host" country, the group says, they are entitled to the "same treatment as locally organized and locally owned banking entities."

But in practice, the association added, the bank affiliates abroad may not get such treatment.

As examples, the group said, neither Iran nor Portugal permits foreign banks to open branches, but limit their activities to "representative offices." Spain limits foreign banks to three branches, while Bra-

zil holds down the participation of foreign banks in its domestic market by simply not processing the necessary applications.

In Japan, "new market entrants" generally are allowed to open only a single unit, although this was described as "the result of practice rather than law."

While the group's list of foreign government restrictions is likely to be examined as part of the Treasury's study, U.S. officials said yesterday they really have not had time yet to consider how to conduct the inquiry that Congress wants the agencies to undertake. But Treasury sources indicated that the investigation will be made, and that it will be completed within the two years specified.

Meanwhile, President Carter is expected to sign the international banking legislation into law early next month, after vacation. This legislation brings the U.S. branches of foreign banks under supervision of the Federal Reserve Board and other regulatory agencies.

Prices End Higher on Big Board

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in moderate trading today after a somewhat searous session.

Analysts were divided on the significance of the rise and the market's short-term outlook. One, saying the market "fell upward," foresees continued "trendless" activity, at least until investors know more about government plans for the dollar, among other things.

Another analyst believes the market will begin a fairly protracted and extensive markup phase with the Dow rising to 930.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.46 points to 924.4 and volume rose to 29.62 million shares from yesterday's 21.45 million. Advances led declines 730 to 713.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 0.80 points to 164.75.

In Chicago, most grain and soybean futures were depressed by late selling on the Board of Trade today.

Japan Bankers Said Keen On Lending to Peking

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — Japanese commercial banks' interest in the possibility of lending to China has sharpened since the recent signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty, banking sources said.

They said that prior to the conclusion of the treaty, some of the city banks had held a series of informal meetings to discuss the possible ways of lending to China and the interest rates which should be applied.

The meetings ceased during the summer holiday period but are now expected to be revived, the sources said, and to be influenced by outcome of visits to Peking of a delegation from the semi-official Export-Import Bank of Japan and of Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto.

The Ex-Im Bank delegation left today for talks with Bank of China

officials on financial cooperation, a bank spokesman said.

Japanese banks could eventually compete aggressively for Chinese lending opportunities but they first want to establish a common approach since the issue is, in the words of one source, "a matter of national interest."

The sources said they know of no actual negotiations at present between Japanese banks and the Bank of China on the possibility of loans in the form of deposits to the Chinese bank.

They said if the Chinese confine borrowing to such deposits, a method which they said appears to offend Chinese sensibilities less than normal international loans, there could be a need for syndication of the deposits required, given the anticipated size of China's long-term financing needs to cover capital equipment imports.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Experts Divided on Soybean Demand

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — U.S. farmers are producing soybeans at a record rate, but customers are gobbling up the versatile oilseeds just as quickly. As a result, prices are holding firm. Now, as farmers prepare to harvest the 1978 crop, opinion is divided on whether demand will continue to boom.

The Agriculture Department thinks it will due to expectations the unusually high level of export sales will continue and that strong domestic demand will hold up. It is forecasting a record 1.77-billion-bushel crop this autumn, and it be-

lieves that most of the crop will be sold before the 1978-79 marketing year ends on Aug. 31, 1979 — just as most of the 1.72-billion-bushel 1977 crop will be cleaned out by the end of this month.

Some private analysts are not so

hopeful. They say that if ample oilseed harvests to Brazil and other countries materialize, "we could end up with a fairly substantial oversupply," as Paul Leventhal, a soybean specialist at Smith Barney's Chicago office, puts it. "If Brazilian production comes back in 1979 (from this year's unusually low level), it will put our prices under pressure," adds Merrill Lynch. Brazil is the major competitor of the United States in the world soybean market.

Important Crop
The outlook for soybean prices is watched closely by most of the food industry, a large part of the commodity-futures world and many farmers. Besides being an important crop, it is the most actively traded commodity on futures markets. The meal and oil obtained from crushing soybeans are used as feed and as processing ingredient in foods ranging from margarine to steak.

Last year's generally poor oilseed harvests outside the United States created unexpected demand, which soil is being filled by U.S. exports. Indeed, overseas buying of U.S. soybeans in the year ending Aug. 31 is expected to show a 25-percent rise from the previous 12 months to 705 million bushels.

A principal cause of the upsurge was the drought that curbed Brazil's soybean harvest last spring. Currently, "the U.S. is the only country with any soybeans to sell," says Stan Gazelle, a department economist.

Consequently, analysts say, U.S. exports will continue their strong pace at least through April 1979, when Brazil's next crop will be harvested. Mr. Gazelle says strong U.S. export gains until then will more than offset the reduced sales that would follow a large Brazilian harvest. The department says overseas sales of U.S. soybeans for the year ending Aug. 31, 1979, likely will show a 2-percent increase from the current year's high level.

Domestic demand also is expected to continue firm, largely as a result of increased pork and poultry production due to rising beef prices. Hog and chicken raisers use as much as 70 percent of the soybean meal consumed in the United States, some analysts say.

However, Conrad Leslie, a Chicago-based crop forecaster, notes that a record 6.5-billion-bushel corn crop is expected this year, a development that could reduce the use of soybeans in animal feed.

Yen's Rise Cuts Steel Exports by Japan Concerns

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — Japanese steel products have been losing their export competitiveness following the sharp yen appreciation against the dollar, the Japan Iron and Steel Exporters Association said here today.

The association's estimated Japan's steel exports in July at about 2.6 million metric tons, down about 20 percent from 3.29 million tons in July, 1977.

Exports to the United States, the biggest customer for Japanese steel, have been hit hardest by the yen's appreciation, which has made exports more expensive.

The recent sharp yen appreciation will raise U.S. "trigger" prices for the January-March quarter of 1979 by more than 10 percent from the preceding October to December, the association added.

Action Sought in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — Specialty steelmakers in Britain have asked the government to take action against what they believe are excessively cheap imports from Europe.

U.K. Joblessness

Grows to 6.7%

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — British unemployment in mid-August rose to 1.61 million persons, or 5.7 percent of the work force, on a non-adjusted basis, the Department of Employment said today.

The total — the highest since September 1977 — is up 22,505 from July when 6.6 percent of the work force was reported out of work and compares with 1.64 million, or 6.9 percent, in August, 1977.

Unemployment also showed a monthly increase on a seasonally adjusted basis, rising to 1.39 million, or 5.8 percent of the work force, from 1.37 million, or 5.7 percent in July.

U.S. Deficit Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — The U.S. budget deficit, as measured by the national income and products accounts, fell to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$25.2 billion in the second quarter from \$52.6 billion in the first quarter, the Commerce Department said.

Receipts rose to \$423.5 billion in the second quarter from \$396.2 billion the previous quarter, while expenditures were essentially unchanged at \$448.6 billion compared with \$448.8 billion.

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County Bank Limited			
Credit Agricole (C.N.C.A.)			

IMM Futures

		DOLLAR PER 100 FRANKS			
		1912	1918	1919	1920
SWISS FRANC					
100	6.4120	56.120	0.4629	0.5235	0.4155
100	6.2500	54.075	0.4513	0.5125	0.4050
100	6.2500	54.075	0.4513	0.5125	0.4050
100	6.2500	54.075	0.4513	0.5125	0.4050
100	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4559	0.4155
GUILDER					
100	3.61	N.T.	N.T.	0.4559	0.4155
100	3.61	N.T.	N.T.	0.4559	0.4155
100	3.61	N.T.	N.T.	0.4559	0.4155
100	3.61	N.T.	N.T.	0.4559	0.4155
100	3.61	N.T.	N.T.	0.4559	0.4155
FRENCH FRANC					
100	2.270	0.271	0.270	0.270	0.270
100	2.270	0.271	0.270	0.270	0.270
100	2.270	0.271	0.270	0.270	0.270
100	2.270	0.271	0.270	0.270	0.270
100	2.270	0.271	0.270	0.270	0.270
YEN					
100	5.790	5.325	5.248	5.248	5.248
100	5.790	5.325	5.248	5.248	5.248
100	5.790	5.325	5.248	5.248	5.248
100	5.790	5.325	5.248	5.248	5.248
100	5.790	5.325	5.248	5.248	5.248
All 100 omitted					
STERLING					
100	1.914	1.935	1.931	1.930	1.930
100	1.914	1.935	1.931	1.930	1.930
100	1.914	1.935	1.931	1.930	1.930
100	1.914	1.935	1.931	1.930	1.930
100	1.914	1.935	1.931	1.930	1.930
MAGNAN DOLLAR					
100	0.8771	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770
100	0.8771	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770
100	0.8771	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770
100	0.8771	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770
100	0.8771	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770	0.8770
DEUTSCHE MARK					
100	0.5942	0.5944	0.5912	0.5910	0.5910
100	0.5110	0.5113	0.5078	0.5078	0.5078
100	0.5110	0.5113	0.5078	0.5078	0.5078
100	0.5110	0.5113	0.5078	0.5078	0.5078
100	0.5110	0.5113	0.5078	0.5078	0.5078

[illegible]

Deere		Firestone Tire & Rubber		Sears Roebuck		Westvaco	
Quarter	1978	Quarter	1978	Quarter	1978	Quarter	1978
Revenue	1,120	Revenue	1,700	Revenue	480	Revenue	193.60
Costs	83.05	Costs	15.90	Costs	200.77	Costs	18.90
Share	1.38	Share	0.27	Share	0.63	Share	1.10
Months	1978	Months	1978	Months	1978	Months	1978
Revenue	3,030	Revenue	3,500	Revenue	8,560	Revenue	826.90
Costs	219.94	Costs	51.90	Costs	356.15	Costs	41.00
Share	3.64	Share	0.90	Share	1.11	Share	2.42

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دکتر محمد صالح

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Vol.	S/S	Close	Prev	Chge	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Vol.	S/S	Close	Prev	Chge	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Vol.	S/S	Close	Prev	Chge
High Low Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High Low	Quot.	Close	Quot.	High Low Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High Low	Quot.	Close	Quot.	High Low Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High Low	Quot.	Close	Quot.
7% 44% Schradr .30	6.0	10	5	47	5	47	5	171	14% Tesly 120b	7.5	11	5	14	16	14	19% 2% Warrnc	6.0	3	101	18	17	18	17
14% 14% SolMed 10	2.6	12	32	3	24	24	3	314	4% Techsum	15	68	39	24	24	24	48% 2% WashPool	6.0	13	8	4	45	42	44
32% 14% SolMed 16	2.6	12	32	3	24	24	3	8	3% Tachdip	15	68	39	24	24	24	28% 22% WRT	1.80	7.5	8	4	24	24	24
22% 14% Scurry 10	2.6	12	32	3	24	24	3	22	2% Tech 19	6.7	22	11	6	6	6	14% 14% Waco	30	5.1	3	3	3	3	3
22% 14% Scurry 10	2.6	12	32	3	24	24	3	4%	4% Tecrol 30	3	15	6	6	6	6	7% 2% Werman	18	11	10	10	10	10	10
22% 14% Scurry 10	2.6	12	32	3	24	24	3	22%	12% Telcel	52	39	8	7	7	7	12% 9% WewdYan	18	11	10	10	10	10	10
14% 14% Scurry 10	2.6	12	32	3	24	24	3	22%	12% Telcel	52	39	8	7	7	7	12% 9% WewdYan	18	11	10	10	10	10	10
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International

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By reading across this table of the August 22, 1978's closing inter-

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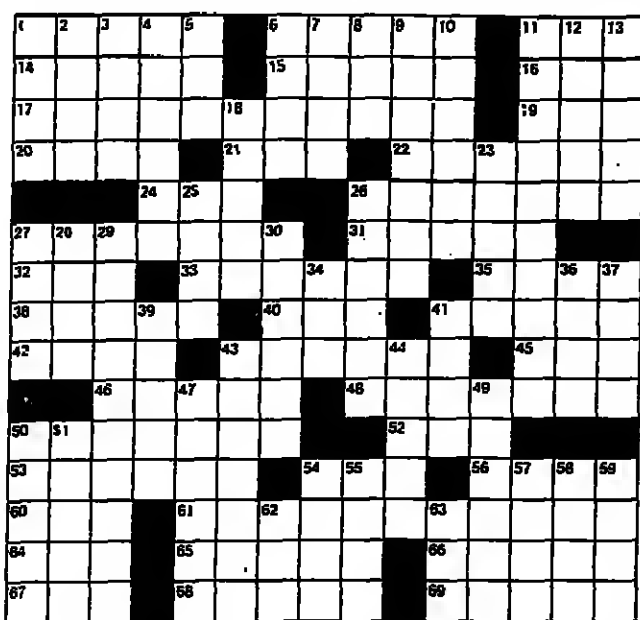
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Count from Red Bank, N.J.
6 Spotlight color
11 Turn down the lights
14 Wrong
15 River or province in Chile
16 One, in Roma
17 Principled
19 Brit. peers
20 Court celebrity
21 Cooler in August
22 Ear of corn, in Africa
24 Vegas
26 Progress
27 Cut curly edgings
31 Chou
32 Blackguard
33 Kind of play
35 "Wishing will make..."
38 "Just Molly"
40 Wheel mark in mud
41 Rubinstein
42 Bank (on)
43 Charge or accuse
45 Controversial issue's initials
46 Cultural group; Comb. form
48 Stronghold
50 Dolt

DOWN

- 2 Press for payment
3 Put (ended)
4 New Guinea port
5 Picardy river
6 Bosh
7 Flighy
8 Pub order
9 Motezuma was one
10 Z-z-z
11 A Kennedy
12 Two make a fortnight
13 Abelard's "Sic"
14 Silent siren
15 He wrote "I Like It Here"
16 Sound from a swain
17 "War"
18 Sherman
19 Sum, es.,
20 Surrounded by
21 Leo's locks
22 Fies
23 Yitrium, e.g.
24 Result of a cardplayer's error
25 Slow
26 Subcontinent
27 Amble
28 Dixon's colleague
29 Robin of folk songs
30 Source of a bitter drug
31 Feverish
32 Operation "souvenir"
33 Chaplin prop
34 Muddle-minded
35 Anise-flavored liqueur
36 C.P.A.
37 Word with thing or enough
38 Evangelist Roberts
39 Tales of Hercules' labors
40 Aleutian island
41 It's sweet or hard
42 Sound of a jackass
43 Consecrate
44 A Mother Goose Jack
45 Burn in one's pocket
46 Edible emblem
47 Fies
48 Privy to learning
49 Prefix with fluid or toxin
50 Sagan's "The Dragons of..."
51 Map abbr.
52 Enzyme

WEATHER

ALABAMA	C	F		MASSACHUSETTS	C	F	
ALASKA	27	81	Fair	MICHIGAN	33	91	Fair
ARIZONA	27	72	Haze	MINNESOTA	33	72	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	27	74	Fair	MISSISSIPPI	33	72	Haze
ATHENS	29	84	Cloudy	MONTREAL	29	44	Fair
AUSTIN	28	81	Fair	MOSCOW	29	74	Overcast
BELGRADE	28	78	Fair	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	27	81	Fair	NEW YORK	27	73	Fair
BRUSSELS	28	78	Fair	NICE	26	79	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	18	64	Overcast
BUFFALO	25	75	Fair	PARIS	34	75	Fair
CASABLANCA	36	79	Cloudy	PRAGUE	25	77	Midst
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Fair	ROME	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	73	Fair	SOFIA	23	73	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Rain	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Overcast
DUNDEE	15	44	Cloudy	TEHRAN	35	75	Fair
DURHAM	15	44	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	81	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	44	Cloudy	TOKYO	31	81	Fair
FLORENCE	28	82	Fair	TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	28	82	Fair	VIENNA	25	72	Fair
GENEVA	25	75	Midst	WARSAW	32	72	Fair
HONOLULU	19	46	Midst	WASHINGTON	26	83	Fair
ISTANBUL	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	31	77	Midst
LA PALMAS	33	85	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	27	84	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT)

PEANUTS

B. C.

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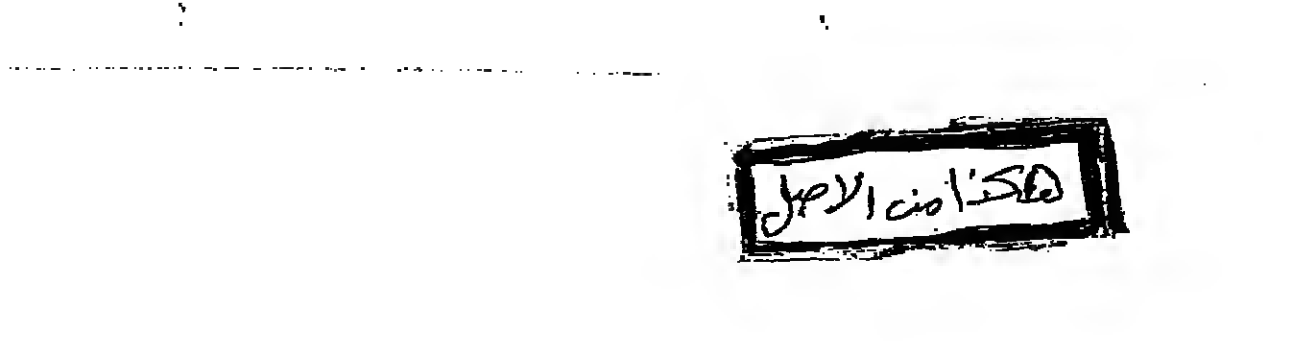
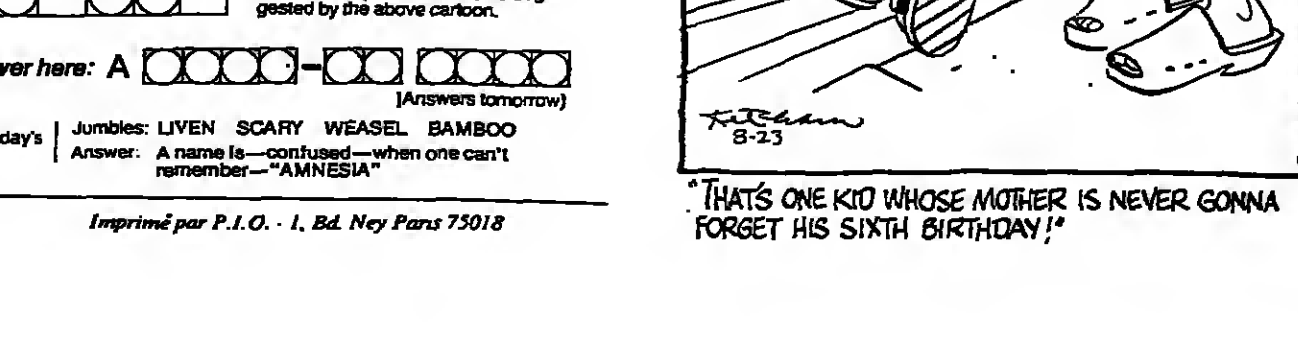
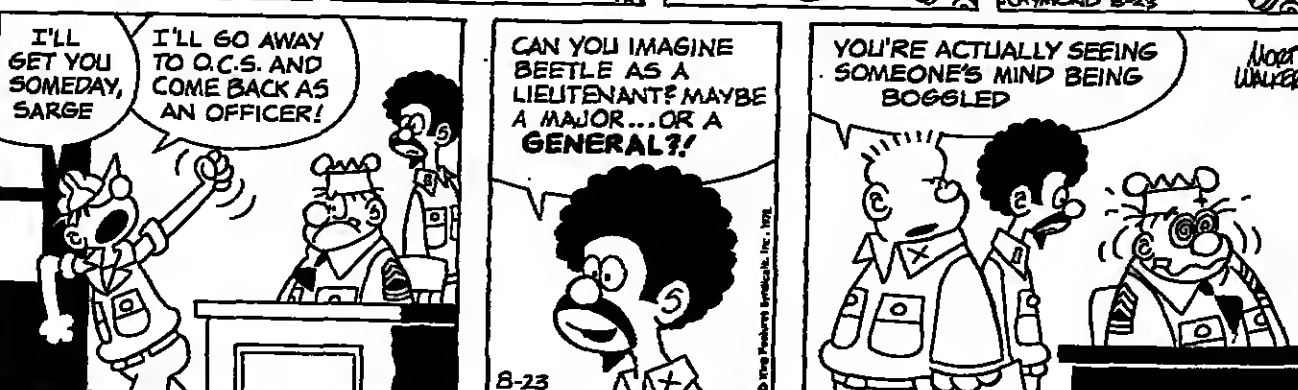
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BOOKS

THE LUCK OF NINEVEH

By Arnold C. Brackman. McGraw-Hill. 349 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WE ARE listening to Austen Henry Layard, who, at age 22 in 1839, set off from London to Ceylon and got sidetracked by some mounds along the Tigris River, one of which turned out to be the Nineveh of Genesis, the capital city of an Assyrian Empire that lasted 1,300 years until its collapse in 600 B.C. Layard is talking about the winged lions, the bulls, the black obelisk, the double sphinx, the stele and bas-reliefs he would send by raft to Baghdad and by ship to the British Museum.

A few hours more and they were to stand no longer where they had stood unscathed amidst the wreck of man and his works for ages. It seems almost a sacrilege to tear them from their old haunts to make them a mere wonder-stock to busy crowds of a new world. They were better suited to the desolation around them; for they had guarded the palace in its glory, and it was for them to watch over it in its ruin.

Layard was one of those swash-bucklers of the Victorian age, those splendid amateurs who went places, discovered things, plundered the past, wrote memoirs, mixed in politics and started modern archaeology. He grew up on "The Arabian Nights." After a skimpy education — oo Eton or Oxford for him — and five years of drudgery as a clerk in his uncle's law office, he went east and stayed in Asia Minor for eight years, fighting off Bedouins and Persians and scorpions and foreign secretaries, trafficking with Kurds, languishing with "ague," in brothels and in ruins. Although he couldn't tell one potsherd from another, and didn't care, Mesopotamia was his playpen. He seemed to carry the Hanging Gardens of Babylon around in his head.

And, as Arnold Brackman points out, he was lucky. He had to be. Nobody, not even the Royal Geographic Society, wanted to give him much money. It helped that 20 minutes after he stuck his shovel into the first of the mounds that he had discovered, he hit a wall, and that 24 hours later he had discovered two palaces that had been hidden for 2,500 years. Heinrich Schliemann dreamed of and looked for Troy all his life before finding it. Layard, whose exploits inspired Schliemann, was famous before he was 30. He spent the rest of his busy life in and out of Parliament and the diplomatic corps, hobnobbing with Charles Dickens and writing monographs on Italian, Dutch, Flemish and German art, and articles on the Crimea, Cavour, Russian expansionism and Abyssinian affairs.

Brackman, who is also the author of "The Dream of Troy" and "The Search for the Gold of Tutankhamen," clearly likes the self-made Layard. He prefers him, in fact, to the heroes of his other two books, the "pompous" Schliemann and the "asocial" Howard Carter. Most readers will agree, Layard was brave, even reckless, but an adventurer with a sense of humor, and he was a natural democrat, which may have accounted as much as his luck for his success in Asia Minor. He got along well with everybody.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

Publishers' Weekly

During the New York Times newspaper strike the New York Times bestseller list is unavailable. For the duration of the strike the list will point the list from Publishers' Weekly.

- FICTION**
- 1 CHESAPAKE by James A. Michener
 - 2 EYE OF THE NEEDLE by Hilary Mantel
 - 3 SCRAPES by Judith Krantz
 - 4 EVERGREEN by R. L. Stine
 - 5 THE WOMEN'S ROOM by Martha French
 - 6 BLOODLINE by Sidney Sheldon
 - 7 THE HOLCROFT COVENANT by Robert Ludlum
 - 8 THE LAST CONVERTIBLE by Anne M. Ryan
 - 9 STAINED GLASS by William F. Buckley Jr.
 - 10 THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GARY by John Irving

- NONFICTION**
- 1 IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES, WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Erma Bombeck
 - 2 MY MOTHER, MYSELF, by Nancy Funn
 - 3 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx
 - 4 A TIME FOR TRUTH, by William F. Buckley Jr.
 - 5 PULLING YOUR OWN STRINGS, by Wayne W. Dyer
 - 6 SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore G. Sizer
 - 7 THE ONLY INVESTMENT GUIDE YOU'LL EVER NEED, by Andrew Tobias
 - 8 TILL DEATH US DO PART, by Victor Segal
 - 9 ONOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rick Poyner
 - 10 METROPOLITAN LIFE, by Fran Lebowitz

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ARNO	BEGIN	OLDS
LEON	OXIDE	NEAT
OTIS	MOBILE	GAITE
ATEOATE	DEEPIN	STAIR
AIR	DIS	WISIO
VILNA	CHORUS	
ENIGMA	BAU	NOSY
OTIS	LOOPS	ORNO
SEAL	SIN	MAJOR
UMESIO	BEANE	
CAMEO	TEE	ENG
ALUMNA	OUTDOORS	
ONTO	WIT	UNIT
ONGO	SIBBE	WALT
NEON	SPREE	FLIER

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North-South reached the right game contract in the face of a preemptive opening and South contrived to make an opposing trump trick vanish into thin air.

East's opening weak two bid in spades brought a club overall from South and a raise from West. Three spades would have failed by a trick, but North naturally took a bid.

North would have liked to make a responsive double, showing length in the unbid suits, but this was not available to him in the partnership methods. Instead he raised to four clubs and South carried on to game.

At first sight it seems that South must lose two trump tricks and one heart trick, and that would no doubt have been the result if West had led the heart ace, a plausible choice, or a small heart or the club king, highly implausible ones. But West made the normal choice of a spade lead, and South was in control.

He won the first trick with the ace and ruffed his spade loser, a play that could have been postponed. He then led diamonds, forcing East to ruff the third round with a trump to prevent the discard of the singleton heart.

South overruffed and crossed to dummy by ruffing his spade winner

NORTH			
♠	6		
♥	QJ852		
♦	AQJ83		
♣	105		
WEST			
♠	53		
♥	A10973		
♦	9765		
♣	K		
EAST (D)			
♠	AK9874		
♥	K6		
♦	42		
♣	A76		
SOUTH			
♠	AK2		
♥	4		
♦	K10		
♣	AQJ88432		

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East South West North

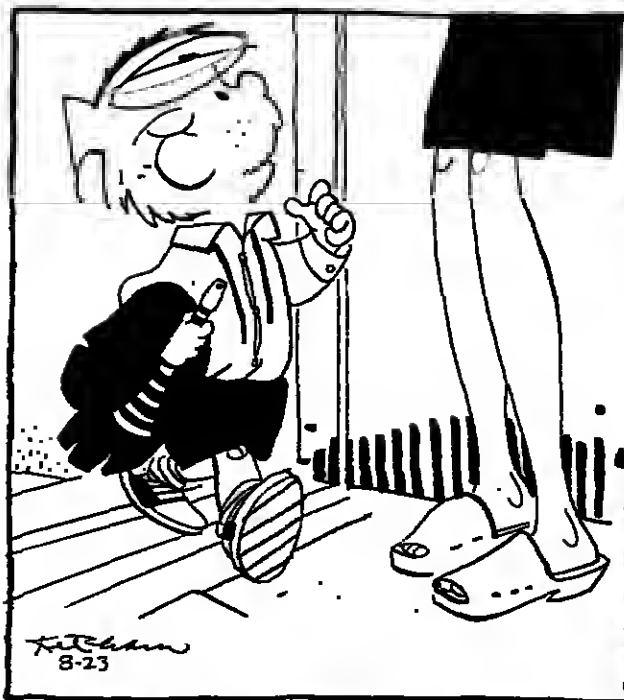
2♣ 3♣ 2♣ 4♣

Pass 5♣ Pass 4♣

Pass

West led the spade three.

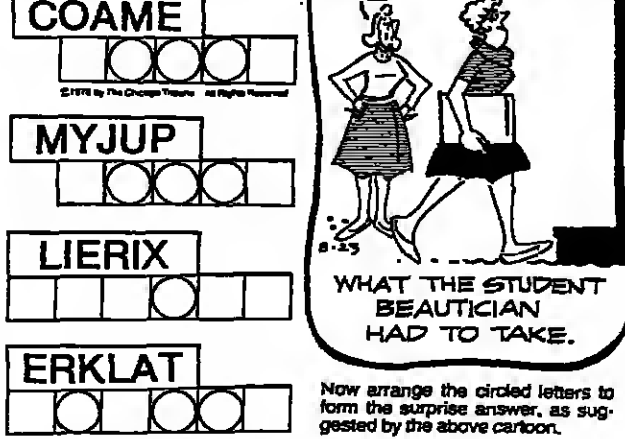
DENNIS THE MENACE



THAT'S ONE KID WHOSE MOTHER IS NEVER GONNA FORGET HIS SIXTH BIRTHDAY!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: A O O O O - O O O O O

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIVEN SCARY WEASEL BAMBOO

Answer: A name is confused when one can't remember — "AMNESIA"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

1978/10/15/15

4 World Records Broken In Swimming, Boggs Wins

From Wire Dispatches
BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP) — Four world records were broken tonight at the world swimming championships here, two by women and two by men.

The new marks were set by Cynthia Woodhead of the United States in the 200-meter freestyle, Yulia Bogdanova of the Soviet Union in the 100-meter breaststroke, Jessie Vassallo of the United States in the men's 400-meter individual medley and the U.S. men's team in the 4 x 100-meter freestyle.

Earlier, Phil Boggs of the United States won his third consecutive world springboard diving title with a flawless performance.

Boggs recorded the day's joint highest score with 70.56 on his last dive to total 213.95. Falk Hoffmann of East Germany, the European champion, placed second with 67.33, while Franco Cagnotto of Italy, the Olympic silver medalist, had to settle for the bronze with 64.51 points.

Last of Eight

The U.S. champion, Jim Kennedy, had difficulty all afternoon with his take-off, and finished last of the eight finalists with 814.73.

Boggs's opponents had slight chance of beating him for the gold medal since he carried over half the points he accumulated in trials yesterday and thus led by 20 points before the final.

Obviously happy afterward, he was asked to explain his continued success. "I guess I just love doing it," he said. "I feel just as excited

now as I did in Belgrade in 1973 and I'll be going on at least until 1980 and Moscow," the site of the next Olympic Games.

Recordholder Beaten

Woodhead won her gold medal with a finish on one minute 58.55 seconds. Second was Barbara Krause of East Germany in 1:59.78 and third was Larisa Iazueva of the Soviet Union in 2:01.76. The former record of 1:59.04 was held by Krause.

Vassallo set his record in 4:20.05, with Sergei Fesenko of the Soviet Union second in 4:22.29 and Andras Hargitay of Hungary third in 4:27.04. Vassallo broke his own former world record by 3 seconds.

Recordholder Beaten

The former record of 1:10.86 was set by Hannelore Anke of East Germany at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

Vassallo set his record in 4:20.05, with Sergei Fesenko of the Soviet Union second in 4:22.29 and Andras Hargitay of Hungary third in 4:27.04. Vassallo broke his own former world record by 3 seconds.

Recordholder Beaten

The U.S. team broke the men's 4 x 100-meter freestyle record by 2.2 seconds when it finished in 3:19.14. The former record, also by a U.S. team, was 3:21.11, set last August.

Comprising the U.S. team tonight were two members of the former world record.

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Comprising the U.S. team tonight were two members of the former world record.

mer recordholders, Jack Babashoff and James Montgomery, plus Ambrose Gaines and David McCagg.

Second in the event was West Germany in 3:26.65 and third was Sweden in 3:26.95.

In another final, Linda Jezek of the United States won the women's 100-meter backstroke race, clocking 1:02.55. Birgit Treiber of East Germany was second in 1:03.18 and Cheryl Gibson of Canada third in 1:03.43.

Romania Fights Back

In water polo competition, Italy defeated Canada, 4-2; West Germany defeated the Netherlands, 7-4; Yugoslavia crushed Greece, 11-2; the Soviet Union defeated Australia, 7-3, and the United States crushed Mexico, 11-2.

Romania, playing without its coach, Stefan Kruma, fought to a 4-4 tie with Cuba, evening the series with eight seconds left in play. Kroner was suspended for the rest of the championships for jostling a referee during his team's victory over the United States.

The Soccer Scene

When Past May Yet Be Future

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug. 22 (IHT) — When is a man past his prime? The question is begged often enough of those who play, gambles are taken virtually every time, a "mature" athlete (age 28 or over) is transferred between clubs or given a new contract. However, this week's \$164,000 question concerns not a player, but a manager.

Jack Stein was, until yesterday, a man with a past — the first British club manager to bring home the coveted European Cup but, at age 55 going on 56, considered a has-been whose pensioning-off by Glasgow Celtic was symbolized a week ago by a testimonial match against Liverpool that grossed him \$164,000.

From there on, the big man, as all Scotland affectionately refers to the most successful manager in the nation's history, was "moving upstairs," living off the fat of a directorship and a desk job and being on hand to correct the faltering steps of a younger manager whom he taught as a player.

Three-Year Contract

Last night, the big man effectively doubled his money by signing a three-year contract to take over as manager of Leeds United. "We've got the best in the business," said Manny Cussins, the Leeds chairman. Stein, Leeds believes, has the experience and still enough of the drive and ambition to grasp the club by the horns and make it what it very nearly was a few years ago, the most competitive soccer club in Europe.

Time alone, of course, is going to prove who threw the dice right, but does it strike you as either odd that Celtic and Leeds, clubs indisputably among the European hierarchy, should differ to such extremes as to how much of a manager is left inside Stein?

Consider the parallel in any industrial situation: you are in your mid-50's, you've been an international giant but illness interrupted your progress and, after waiting for signs of your dynamic re-emergence

after convalescence, your own company has given up and pushed you onto the board. Do you then expect one of your past adversaries — a going concern with even greater potential — to pluck you from the slumber of such working retirement?

Outside of sport, and soccer in particular, it is cloud cuckoo land. But wait, didn't we mention illness? We did. Stein was motorized along in an unprecedented run of nine successive Scottish League championships in 1975 when a road accident almost took his life.

Busby Precedent

Like Sir Matt Busby, the renowned Manchester United manager who fought back to success after the 1958 Munich air disaster, Stein came back. But not Celtic. The club obviously was not fully recovered by last season when it finished a miserable halfway in the league table it historically dominated, and, to most observers, the big man wasn't quite the same either.

Perhaps his appetite had mellowed, perhaps the obsessions which drive the successful were buried, but though his friends described Celtic's decision as cruel, many more nodded. Yes, it was over. Stein's comments on television, where he was a regular pundit for the BBC, seemed to lack the cutting edge they once contained.

Ironically, when Celtic played Liverpool, the current European champions, in Glasgow last Monday, when 62,000 Scots turned up to pay their last respects to an illustrious career, the Leeds United people were arguing among themselves at board level. They had tried and failed to lure three English clubs to take over the club. They have a fine side, a newly rebuilt stadium, a blend of youth and experience, and a vast pool of cash to spend, but they were becoming desperate for a manager.

Words of Advice

At that time, after the match in Glasgow, Bob Paisley, the Liverpool boss, was talking soberly into Stein's ear. "You're too young, too

alert to be thinking of cutting yourself off from the action," he apparently advised. "You're three years younger than I am and you've plenty of appetite."

Those words, and Stein's one comment that "I cannot say the post of Celtic pools chief (running a fund-raising scheme) appeals to me," perhaps swung the issue. Stein had recently rejected an offer from a lucrative offer to manage in Kuwait, he had another offer from the United States on his doorstep, but he had known for two months that Leeds was interested.

He dithered only slightly when Leeds followed up its interest with a \$52,000-a-year bid. He went in, cognate — sunglasses had otherwise unmistakably the big man — to watch Leeds play at Arsenal last Saturday. He talked round his wife who had once preferred to stay in Scotland rather than be the wife of the manager of Manchester United. And yesterday, with his accountant at the wheel, he motored to Leeds to begin a new challenge.

Stein admits it's "a bit late in the day" to be trying his hand in English soccer. He admits he promises no instant return to the success Leeds knew under Don Revie, but he admits, too, to a still fervent ambition to run a successful European soccer team. His new chairman — whose board hired and fired Brian Clough within 44 days and then grew impatient over the team-building of Jimmy Armfield so he too was sacked — says not very convincingly that the board is united that it knows Stein is the best man (not fourth best behind its previous choices).

Explaining the Job

Cussins also says his new manager will "show he can still motivate players; discipline them and keep them happy."

As Stein prepares for his first battle — tomorrow against Manchester United, a team which includes Scottish internationals Joe Jordan and Gordon McQueen bought from Leeds for almost \$2 million last season — one thing is certain: Someone, somewhere is terribly wrong about the value of Joe Stein.

He has warned to the challenge, a man not likely to have had his head turned by the flattery of being in from the cold. He inherits a club once run by Revie, an extremely close friend, whose advice he sought on the Leeds job. Another whose advice Stein took is Lawrie McMenemy, who a month ago turned down the same job. Someone, somewhere knows how the man and his accountant know best that he has taken over a club and a team rebuilt by the forgotten Armfield and in need of little more than discipline and experience.

Major League Leaders

BATTING
(Based on 25 or more)
NATIONAL LEAGUE
BUTTS, AL: .348 R H Pct. AB
Rice, Tex. 134 320 82 121 317
Machado, S.F. 127 248 69 161 307
Bonds, Pitt. 119 248 69 161 307
Concepcion, Cin. 119 248 69 161 307
Parker, Pitt. 105 227 72 118 305
Smith, LA 105 227 72 118 305
Clark, S.F. 122 248 71 129 305
Cruz, Hou. 119 248 69 161 302
Whitfield, S.F. 116 227 72 118 301

AMERICAN LEAGUE
G AB R H Pct. AB
Correa, Minn. 118 248 69 161 305
Rice, Bos. 127 248 69 161 307
Pittelli, NY 72 229 43 104 316
Roberts, Bos. 79 238 40 104 314
Oliver, Tex. 76 224 41 117 311
Brett, Cal. 70 203 35 112 309
Youns, Mil. 71 248 42 125 302
Bell, Cal. 105 212 54 124 301
Lyle, Bos. 118 229 39 124 300
Holt, Tex. 107 227 39 119 300

HOME RUNS
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Foster, Cin. 27; Lutzsch, Pitt. 25; Smith, LA 21; Porter, Pitt. 21; Dawson, Mil. 21.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Rice, Bos. 26; Hulse, Pitt. 21; Thomas, Mil. 21; Blythe, Cal. 21; Murray, Bos. 21; Thompson, Cal. 21; Thurman, Cal. 21.

STOLEN BASES
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Marmola, Pitt. 32; Loebe, LA 32; Richards, S.D. 33; Taveras, Pitt. 32; Smith, S.D. 31.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Leflore, Det. 37; Dillon, Bos. 44; Cruz, S.F. 42; White, Tex. 39; Wilson, Cal. 32.

Horton Helps Blue Jays Outlast the Rangers, 8-6

TORONTO, Aug. 22 (AP) — Willie Horton drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Alan Ashby's two-run single capped a five-run fifth inning that gave the Toronto Blue Jays an 8-6 victory over the Texas Rangers yesterday.

With Texas ahead, 6-2, Dave McKay led off the Toronto fifth with a single off Dock Ellis and Tim Lincecum doubled him to third. First baseman Mike Harpog then dropped a routine throw on Rick Bosetti's grounder, allowing the first run of the inning to score.

Roy Howell's grounder scored the second run, Horton's single delivered another and chipped Ellis. Then Jim Umberger (4-8) walked John Maberry and Otto Velez before Ashby's hit put the Blue Jays ahead, 7-6. Ashby hit his eighth homer of the season for Toronto in the eighth inning.

Tom Murphy (5-9) blanked the Rangers over the final 3-2-3 innings for the victory in relief of Balor Moore.

Tigers 9, Twins 6

In Bloomington, Minn., rookie Lance Parrish drove in six runs with a grand-slam homer and a triple. John Wockenhus hit a two-run homer and Ron LeFlore tied an American League record with his 26th consecutive stolen base to lead Detroit over Minnesota, 9-6.

Jack Billingham (14-5) allowed 13 hits in the seven innings he worked to record his ninth straight victory.

Orioles 3, A's 2

In Oakland, Calif., left-hander Mike Flanagan pitched a three-hitter and Eddie Murray scored two unearned runs with a single as Baltimore snapped a four-game losing streak with a 3-2 triumph over Oakland. Rico Carty's single with one out in the seventh, Oakland's first hit, scored Del Alston, who led off with a walk and stole second.

Bruce Robinson's leadoff double and Mitchell Page's RBI single in the ninth were the other Oakland hits.

Cardinals 14, Reds 9

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Ted Simmons pitched a 7-2 hit attack with four hits, including a double and his 16th home run, as St. Louis overpowered Cincinnati, 14-9. Seven St. Louis batters got at least two hits during the rout, with George Hendrick and Jerry Mumphrey getting four and Lou Brock getting three.

Giants 4, Mets 2
In New York, Rob Andrews's blooper triple down the right field line broke a 2-2 tie in the 11th inning and lifted San Francisco to a 4-2 triumph over New York. The victory moved San Francisco to one game behind first-place Los Angeles in the National League West.

Expos 4, Dodgers 2

In Montreal, Andre Dawson, Warren Cromartie and Gary Carter homered and Del Unser scored with the aid of a balk and a throwing error as Montreal edged Los Angeles, 4-2. Ross Grimsley (15-9) scattered eight Los Angeles hits, while Dwight Gooden pitched a shutout.

Phillies 7, Pirates 3
In Philadelphia, pinch hitter Jerry Turner doubled home Fernando Gonzalez with the go-ahead run in the eighth inning and Gene Tenace added a two-run homer to give San Diego and Gavriel Perry a 7-3 victory over Philadelphia.

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Phillies 7, Pirates 3
In Philadelphia, pinch hitter Jerry

Amateur 'Naturopaths' and the Plant Kingdom

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT) — Herbal preparations, used for 5,000 years as medicines and tonics and still the mainstay of folk remedies throughout the world, are enjoying a resurgence in the United States. Many people, disillusioned with or distrustful of modern medicine, have turned to them in an attempt to cure whatever ails them or to "preserve" their health. Others, concerned about the possibly harmful effects of coffee and ordinary tea, have switched to supposedly healthier or safer herbal teas, dozens of which are now widely sold in health food and other stores. These amateur "naturopaths," unaware that herbal teas may contain any number of potent chemicals that can disrupt the normal functions of body and mind, are often unprepared for the consequences of their innocent forays into the plant kingdom.

While dramatically ill effects are not very common, increasing numbers of cases of herbal toxicity have come to the attention of health professionals in recent years.

Those cases that are recognized medically are believed to represent the tip of the iceberg. It is not known, for example, how many people risk their health by abandoning prescribed medications in favor of herbal remedies or who use herbal preparations that interfere with the effectiveness of needed drugs.

Some chemicals in herbal teas can cause such effects as increased blood pressure or lowered blood sugar. Tannin-rich teas, which include a number of herb teas, have been linked to an increased risk of developing cancer of the esophagus.

Although they are sold as foods and thus not subject to federal drug regulations, "herbal teas are drugs, not foods," says Dr. Ara Der Marderosian, professor of pharmacognosy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

"They are," he said, "crude complexes containing many impurities and active components with a variety of possible unde-

stable effects. Some are actually too dangerous to be used at all."

Dr. Der Marderosian pointed out that because the active constituents are generally present in very low concentrations, moderate consumption of herbal teas rarely presents a problem for the healthy. But, he continued, the concentration of active ingredients can vary widely, depending on the growing conditions of the plant, the parts of the plant used and the way the tea is brewed. In addition, some people think that if something is good for you, more is better, and as a result they may consume enough of the active herb ingredients to produce a toxic effect. "These are not substances to be used frivolously," Dr. Der Marderosian warned.

Dr. Der Marderosian should know. Pharmacognosy, his specialty, is the science of drugs of natural origin. At one time, all drugs came from natural products, for the most part plants. Even now, 47 percent of pre-



Senna

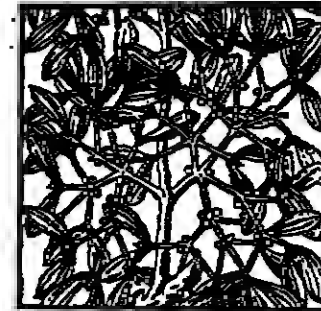
scription drugs sold contain active ingredients extracted from plants.

Among them are digitalis; reserpine, a tranquilizer and blood pressure-lowering agent from snakeroot; quinine, an anti-malarial drug from the bark

of the cinchona shrub; atropine, a powerful alkaloid with many effects extracted from deadly nightshade (belladonna); ephedrine, a nasal decongestant and central nervous system stimulant from the shrub ephedra; colchicine, a drug to treat gout, its source a meadow saffron; ipacac, from the root of a South American plant, used today to induce vomiting and to treat amoebic dysentery, and kainic acid, from red seaweed, used by the Japanese to treat intestinal parasites.

Fewer than half the plant compounds of possible pharmacological value have been identified and even fewer have been tested for effectiveness. Nonetheless, herbal folklore is replete with reputed remedies.

Although the packages and advertisements for herbal teas and capsules cannot legally make claims for their health value—that would subject them to the regulations of the Food and



Mistdew

Drug Administration—often on shelves right next to these herbal products are stacks of booklets, pamphlets, magazines and charts describing the supposed health benefits of herbs.

Herbs of one sort or another are said in this literature to be

capable of curing everything from acne, alcoholism and allergies to hemorrhoids, prevention of miscarriages and ulcers, all without any adverse side effects. It is true that many plants contain substances that, in sufficient quantity, alleviate some of these conditions. It is also a fact, however, that these substances are really drugs, not foods, and that all drugs can have dangerous side effects.

Because herbal compounds sometimes counter the effects of drugs prescribed by doctors, Dr. Alvin Segelman, pharmacologist at Rutgers University, advises people who are taking prescription drugs to avoid herbal teas.

People with chronic ailments should tell their physicians of any use of herbal preparations. People who try to treat themselves herbolically, Dr. Der Marderosian says, may make a number of unwarranted and possibly dangerous assumptions—that they know what's wrong, that

they know the strength and composition of the herbal preparation, or that there are no side effects from herbs.

Four persons developed life-threatening infections and one died after self-treatment with Chinese herbal medicines to relieve arthritis and back pains. The herbal medicines were laced with potent painkillers and anti-inflammatory drugs that destroyed infection-fighting white blood cells.

"People don't realize that herbal preparations were once available only in pharmacies," Dr. Der Marderosian said. "They were used as drugs and the practitioner would tell the purchaser how to prepare them to get the desired effect."

Some medicinal teas are too dangerous to be on the shelves of any food store, according to Dr. Der Marderosian. Among them are mistdew, a "calmative" that contains toxic proteins that can produce anemia and hemorrhage in the liver and intestines; shave grass (horsetail or equisetum), a diuretic and dyspepsia agent which has long been known to produce severe neurological reactions, and sassafras tea (made from sassafras root bark), which contains safrole, an established cause of cancer and a potent inhibitor of certain liver enzymes.

Other herbal preparations can have severe and terrifying effects on the mind. Some contain psychoactive compounds, including stimulants, hallucinogens, narcotics, sedatives or euphorics. A 37-year-old woman drank a "warming tea" because she was giddy, flushed, dizzy and had frightening hallucinations. A young man who drank a tea made from jimsonweed suffered hallucinations and became totally disoriented, wandering in the woods barefoot, cutting his feet badly and lighting fires to scare off the "voodoo people."

Dr. Ronald Siegel, pharmacologist at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine, who reported these two cases of herbal intoxications and five others, cautioned doctors to ask their patients about the use of herbal preparations whenever investigating the origin of any medical complaint.

From Europe: A View of the Viewers of Alarm

By Waverley Roor

PARIS (IHT) — Herbal preparations, as Jane E. Brody's article, preoccupied heretofore, "are enjoying a resurgence in the United States. Many people have turned to them." It appears that this is a fearsome development. The reaction it provokes from me is: "Bully for them!"

The spectacle of viewers with alarm looking askance at the canonic tea with which my grandmother lulled herself nightly into sound slumber (true, she was cut off just before reaching her 90th birthday) dredges up from my memory other instances of alarm about admitting one substance or another into the human organism. There is, for instance, the case of that eminent New York physician of the mid-19th century, Dr. Marvyn Payne, who frightened his generation by informing it that garden vegetables in general and almost all fruits were bad for the health. In 1949, the Chicago Democrat printed a story about two boys

(unnamed and unidentified) who "partook freely" of oranges and coconuts: "In short time one was a corpse and the other was reduced to the last stage of cholera."

After the Spanish discovered the tomato in Peru and brought it to Europe, two centuries elapsed before anybody dared eat it. Until the beginning of this century, many Americans believed it caused cancer. As late as 1904, a U.S. cookbook warned: "Waters in which vegetables have been boiled can be used in cooking, except potato water and cucumber water. They have been known to poison a dog." (Maurice Messague, a French *gourmand* (healer), has said, "I jump when I see housewives, in the belief that they are doing well, throw away the juice of their cucumbers. It is like throwing away the juice of an orange.")

There was some justification for mistrusting the tomato, for it was totally unknown; but the herb teas which are now being regarded with a similarly jaun-



Deadly nightshade

diced eye have been with us for centuries, and many of their imbibers have survived until natural death ensued. True, both tomato and potato belong to the family of Solanaceae, and so does deadly nightshade, which is being shaken menacingly at us in rather curious fashion, from the point of view which is being expressed, for it is alleged that anybody is making an herbal tea from it; it is cited as an ingredient used in the commercial pharmaceutical products which I gather are being presented as less dangerous than herbal teas. It may be terrifying to learn

that a young man (unnamed and unidentified) suffered a horrible fate (he cut his feet) from drinking jimsonweed tea, but nobody sells jimsonweed tea either. He must have made it for himself.

I am inclined to doubt that U.S. addicts of herbal teas "have turned to them in an attempt to cure whatever ails them." It would be my guess that persons with an acute ailment go to a doctor for treatment; nobody expects a cup of vegetable tea to cure a disease. If people drink herbal teas for reasons of health, it is not to vanquish a specific malady, it is to keep the body supplied regularly with whatever it needs, just as they eat balanced diets for the same purpose.

Most of the dangerous potentialities seen in herbal teas by those afraid of them exist in at least an equal degree in the conventional pharmaceutical products which are being urged upon us instead. If the admittedly beneficial substances some herbs contain "are really drugs, and all drugs can have dangerous side

effects," I fear we must face the fact that pharmaceutical drugs are really drugs, too, and can have dangerous side effects.

It is a valid argument that the strength of chemical substances in an herb is variable, and in practical use unmeasurable, so that in taking herbs one is dealing with an unknown quantity. A synthetic drug can be manufactured to precise strength, which permits the doctor to prescribe standardized doses. It remains only to standardize the patient.

There is one element about Jane Brody's article which makes me uneasy: It reports only one point of view, that of orthodox commercialized medicine. It is, of course, the duty of doctors and pharmacists to issue warnings when they think the public health is being endangered by the use of herbs. But all the same they are competitors of the herb dealers, and I would be more comfortable if someone from the other side were heard from.

PEOPLE:

Wallace to Be Host On Holy Land Tour

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, who will leave office next January with no permanent employment yet in sight, has accepted a one-week stint as tour host for a trip to the Holy Land in mid-February. The governor's press office confirmed that Wallace would act as host for the tour, to leave from New York Feb. 14, but said that professional tour guides would lead sightseers in the party through Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Wallace will receive a fee, the amount of which was not disclosed. Wallace was not available for comment, but his office said that he had long been interested in making such a trip. The pilgrimage is being arranged by Echols Tours Inc. of Birmingham, which specializes in visits to the Holy Land. A spokesman for Echols said that 350 to 400 persons were expected to make the trip, paying \$1,300 each. "The governor has friends all over the country, so we expect a people from everywhere," he said.

An attorney for Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis has confirmed that Mrs. Onassis has purchased 375 acres of land on Moriah's island, a Massachusetts island south of Cape Cod. Alexander Forger, one of Mrs. Onassis' New York attorneys, said that the purchase was made to preserve the "unique beauty and wild state" of the land. Mrs. Onassis reportedly paid \$1.1 million for the land in May last year. Forger said that no announcement was made regarding the purchase "in the hope that the tranquility of the island might be spared the intrusions and publicity that so frequently accompany her life." Forger said that since the purchase of the land has been rumored, "this acknowledgment of ownership may end the unwarranted attention to the island brought on by rumor and speculation."

Anita Bryant is back in the political arena—this time in support of "pro-life and pro-family" issues. She is backing congressional Democrat Howard Phillips, aspirant to the U.S. Senate seat now held by Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., and she will stage a two-hour concert in Boston on behalf of his anti-abortion stand.

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